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Kissinger must look to Syria

What is Assad's chance for agreement?

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is about to close in on one of the most difficult and crucial negotiations of his career.

As he tries to achieve further disengagement between Israel and Egypt in the Mideast, President Sadat of Egypt appears to want an agreement, though the exact mix of commitments he might make, and Israel's reaction, is as yet unknown.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger will have to find the answers to a vital question in Syria — the price Syria demands for its approval of any further Egyptian-Israeli disengagement.

Would President Assad of Syria tolerate an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel alone with a minimum of outcry? Or will he demand a similar interim agreement on the Syrian front? There had been talk that the Syrians would want 5 or 6 kilometers in the Golan Heights area, but President Assad has indicated in interviews that he would want more, and along the entire Golan Heights front.

Questions suggested

These questions suggest further questions that are likely to be raised in Israel. If Mr. Sadat cannot move without a complementary action by President Assad, will Israel be willing to move?

The Israelis, it is supposed, might withdraw from the strategic high ground of the Mitla and Gidi Passes in Sinai and from the Abu Rudeis oil fields in return for various Egyptian commitments, under the Kissinger approach.

The mix of the commitments by Egypt will probably include some form of nonaggression declaration.

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How the earth heats an Idaho greenhouse

By David F. Salisbury
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Harriet Crank's greenhouse in Idaho has relied on heat from deep in the earth for many years now. And to lower her home heating bills, she is trying to hook geothermal energy into her home hot water heating system.

For her, geothermal energy is nothing new.

But for most nations, tapping the "sleeping energy giant" of geothermal heat is a new and suddenly high-priority affair. Just down the road from Mrs. Crank in Bridge, Idaho, is a well being drilled by the U.S. Energy Research and Development Agency (ERDA), the state of Idaho, and a local utility. This is part of increased research efforts to develop U.S. geothermal reserves.



Cambodian soldier: unable to reopen the Mekong

Communist strategy on Phnom Penh

Final squeeze rather than attack

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

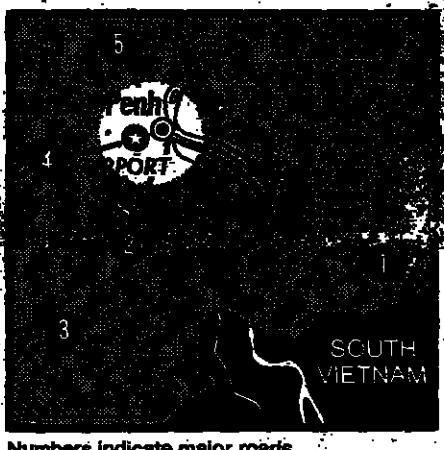
The Communists have come one step further toward shutting off the last remaining link between the Cambodian capital, Phnom Penh, and the outside world. This is Pochentong International Airport.

The airport came under heavier rocket and mortar fire than ever Wednesday. International flights were suspended; and for the first time one of the U.S. commercial aircraft ferrying supplies of food, ammunition, and fuel into Phnom Penh was hit — albeit on the ground. It was not seriously damaged and was able to take off for Saigon.

Later in the day a U.S. military spokesman in Bangkok said the airlift was being discontinued. It was not clear whether he meant permanently or temporarily. It is widely assumed, however, that flights will be resumed once U.S. authorities have been able to check the dimension of the threat to Pochentong airport.

U.S. disappointment

The U.S. Government has been trying in recent weeks to encourage some kind of compromise between the Lon Nol regime in Phnom Penh, the Khmer Rouge (Cambodian Communists), and possibly ousted Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The Prince has been living



Encircled Phnom Penh

in exile in Peking. So far these efforts have gotten nowhere — a disappointment for Washington, where President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger urgently need a graceful formula to get the U.S. out of what they see as its moral commitment to Phnom Penh. Doubtless the efforts will continue.

But the Communist strategy is becoming increasingly clear. The Communists apparently have no intention of taking Phnom Penh by frontal attack. Rather, they are aiming to put a heavy thumb on the capital's collective windpipe made of its communications and supply lines with the outside world. By so doing they presumably hope to gain the submission of the city on their terms without fighting their way in.

First they cut the main highways and the railroad leading into Phnom Penh. Then early last month they choked off the most important supply route of all: the Mekong River by which heavy cargoes were once brought up to Phnom Penh from the open sea (across Vietnam). The Com-

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Top analysts' view: upturn in sight—but beware

By Harry S. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Relative optimism in the short run, but deep concern about future trends in the United States economy. This is the picture that emerges from talks with top analysts here.

The analysts point to "accumulating evidence" that the groundwork for economic recovery in the U.S. is being laid, though the recession has not yet touched bottom, and unemployment may rise to 10 percent as the year moves on.

Behind these grim statistics, senior government officials see positive forces at work — including a "huge inflow" of funds into savings and loan associations and savings banks, a rise in mortgage commitments, a briskly

advancing stock market, and rising productivity, as business firms readjust to changing conditions.

Retail sales are said to be cutting into stocks of unsold goods, a prerequisite before firms can take back laid-off workers and resume normal production schedules.

Analysts differ on when the recession will bottom out — anywhere from April to December, according to various estimates. But all agree that the rate of economic decline has diminished.

Going on from there, sources in and out of government warn that White House and Congress, in their zeal to end the recession, should avoid measures that would aggravate long-term problems confronting the United States.

These problems, as ticked off by the nation's leading economists, include:

• A resurgence of inflation, as the economy regains momentum and the U.S. Government borrows massively to finance budget deficits.

Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, now is known to believe that the federal budget deficit for fiscal 1976 will not be the \$33 billion projected by the White House, but may end up as high as \$100 billion.

• A depression in business profits, which forces U.S. corporations to go deeper into debt to finance their investments.

Treasury Secretary William E. Simon foresees a squeeze in American capital markets, when — later this year and into 1976 — the U.S. Government and private firms compete to borrow funds.

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Ford pressured by conservatives

Rockefeller rulings anger right wing

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
From high in the Ford administration comes a cry of anguish over the growing challenge from the conservatives:

"The President has been hurt," says one Ford associate, "and he knows it. And those around the President agree that the right wing could deny Mr. Ford the nomination next year — if the economy continues to drop."

But administration sources are still confident that if there is an upturn in the economy, absolutely nothing nor nobody will be able to prevent the President and Vice-President from being on the ticket in 1976.

Assessment made

From Republican strategists in Congress as well as those close to the President, comes this assessment of the rising tide of conservatism within and outside the party:

• It now is viewed as inevitable that the right wingers will rally behind a challenger to Ford-Rockefeller next year — and that this candidate will likely be Ronald Reagan.

• Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller's future as a presidential can-



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Ford—hearing thunder from the right

didate, should Mr. Ford step down next year, now is seen to be in serious jeopardy.

Conservatives in Congress and around the country are furious over Rockefeller parliamentary rulings in the Senate that aided those who were seeking an easier cutoff of filibusters. (As Vice-President Mr. Rockefeller is also presiding officer of the Senate.)

Says one key Republican: "The conservatives will never forgive him for this. It will always be remembered. Kennedy has his Chappaquiddick. Now Rockefeller — among conservatives — has this anti-right-wing performance in the Senate."

• The President has "hurt" himself badly with the very people that he, as a relative conservative, might have been able to count on for support — both among the Republican rank and file and in Congress.

The Rockefeller parliamentary maneuver is being regarded largely among conservatives as representing the President's point of view.

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Fuel savings gain over cleaner air

Two recent rulings point to priority shift

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
What happens when Americans have to decide between cleaning the air and saving fuel?

Although the latest government decision clouds the question, it increasingly appears that the nation, at least in the short run, is coming down on the side of fuel economy.

With Wednesday's ruling, the government twice in the last two years has permitted the auto industry to delay for a year putting stricter antipollution standards into effect for lowering the levels of two major auto pollutants — hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide. The 1974 delay was granted by Congress; Wednesday's by Russell Train, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Additionally, since last winter's energy shortage some industrial and power plants have been encouraged to burn comparatively "dirtier" coal rather than oil (with the prospect of more air pollution) on grounds the U.S. has plentiful supplies of coal while domestic oil supplies are running low.

Acceptance expected

Capitol Hill sources indicated that Congress probably would let stand Mr. Train's decision to permit the one-year delay.

However, beginning the middle of this month, Congress will explore in depth the whole question of the nation's air quality, spending at least a week on automobile pollution.

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Jobs or defense cuts?

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Pentagon has an unexpected ally in its fight to defend its \$104.7 billion budget request: rising U.S. unemployment.

Of the top ten states having U.S. defense contracts, unemployment in six is now running higher than the national unemployment average of 8.2 percent reported in January.

What this adds up to, say some veteran congressional observers, is that there are now strong public pressures from trade unions, chambers of commerce, and local business groups to keep key defense projects financed, no matter what the size of the overall budget. "The mood in Congress is shifting," says an aide to one key Democratic liberal congressman. "It's now going to be much tougher to make huge cuts in the defense budget than we originally assumed."

The six states, in order of the size of their military contracts are: California [No. 1], New York [No. 2], Connecticut [No. 3], Massachusetts [No. 4], Pennsylvania [No. 5], and New Jersey [No. 6].

In the seventh and eighth states, Missouri [No. 7] and Ohio [No. 8], the average is at or close to 8 percent.

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California's Brown outdoes Reagan on cost-cutting

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
When you replace a conservative Republican governor with a liberal Democrat, what do you get? A bigger spender?

No — at least not here in California.

So far, California's new Democratic chief executive Edmund G. Brown Jr. seems to be wielding a mightier fiscal hatchet than his famous cost-cutting Republican predecessor, Ronald Reagan. In fact, Mr. Reagan's "cut, squeeze, and trim" has only given way to Mr. Brown's "hack, slash, and chop."

Dismay and surprise

For example, in his first two months in office, the youthful political maverick has dismayed many of his party colleagues and pleasantly surprised opponents by:

• Pulling tight the reins on the state budget.

• Paring educational costs — including those of the University of California and mammoth state college system.

• Slapping a lid on salary increases for state workers.

• Cutting internal administrative expenses. For example, he stopped a traditional practice of providing free attaché cases to those on the public payroll. Last year, these briefcases cost the state more than \$153,000.

• Refusing "freebies" — particularly gifts from friends and admirers. Since taking office, Mr. Brown has returned scores of unsolicited presents — ranging from a gold-plated Frisbee to a Latin translation of Peter Rabbit. Those received anonymously are turned over to the state department of finance for sale or disposal.

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Kremlin tells hawks: postpone 'revolution'

Extremists warned not to take advantage of 'capitalism's crisis'

© By Victor Zorza
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Kremlin is telling the world's Communists that they should not use the present "crisis of capitalism" to foment world revolution.

It is warning "leftist extremists" in Communist ranks against "adventurist" actions. Those who believe that it is possible "to ignite immediately the revolutionary energy of the working masses," it says, are wrong.

The Kremlin's conclusions, issued after a great deal of heartsearching among the Soviet leaders, appear in an obscure Moscow monthly, *The Working Class and the Contemporary World*, but the monthly is in fact the mouthpiece of the Kremlin institute concerned with the study of the world revolutionary situation, and it closely reflects the views of those Soviet leaders who set the Kremlin's policies on these issues.

It was not so long ago that the Kremlin's spokesmen were telling the world's Communists, particularly those in Europe, that the "crisis of capitalism" presented them with a greater opportunity than they had ever had. Boris Ponomarev, the Politburo member responsible for the world Communist movement, has dropped that theme now.

Last year, he was saying that the crisis now had reached the point at which some link of the capitalist system might snap at any moment to open the way to radical changes. It was therefore important, he argues, to maintain revolutionary readiness, as this was the first condition for making good use of the existing possibilities.

Fascism concern

Now Mr. Ponomarev has changed his tune, and is more concerned with the possibility that the crisis of capitalism may bring Fascists into power, particularly in Europe.

The way to prevent that, he argues, is to work for an alliance of the left-wing parties, as the Communists and Socialists have been doing — not very successfully — in France. Mr. Ponomarev's mouthpiece, *The Working Class and the Contemporary World*, warns its readers that the "political maturity" of the working class, and its "degree of organization" are still too low to make full use of the opportunities presented by the crisis of capitalism.

The implications of this debate for the Kremlin's own policy may be traced in a series of speeches made by Soviet leaders.

Leonid I. Brezhnev coupled the crisis of capitalism with the speeding

up of the arms race, which he saw as leading to new threats, "real or potential," to world peace. This seemed sober enough — but it was quite mild when compared with the view expressed almost simultaneously by Mikhail Suslov, one of the Politburo's more hawkish members.

Mr. Suslov, using an older Marxist formula, proclaimed that the West's "reactionaries" would seek a way out of the crisis in international adventures, that is, war.

Mr. Brezhnev, on the other hand, qualified his own discussion of a threat of war by emphasizing that the Soviet Union now was sufficiently "powerful and authoritative" to serve as a barrier to it. Mr. Suslov, in other words, seemed to think that the danger was greater than Mr. Brezhnev did.

The fact that the Soviet leaders have linked their debate about the crisis of capitalism with a debate on the possibility of war does not mean that the two are directly related — although they are indirectly associated in many ways. These two topics have often gone together in the Marxist controversies of the past, and the ritual of the debate requires that they should be linked now.

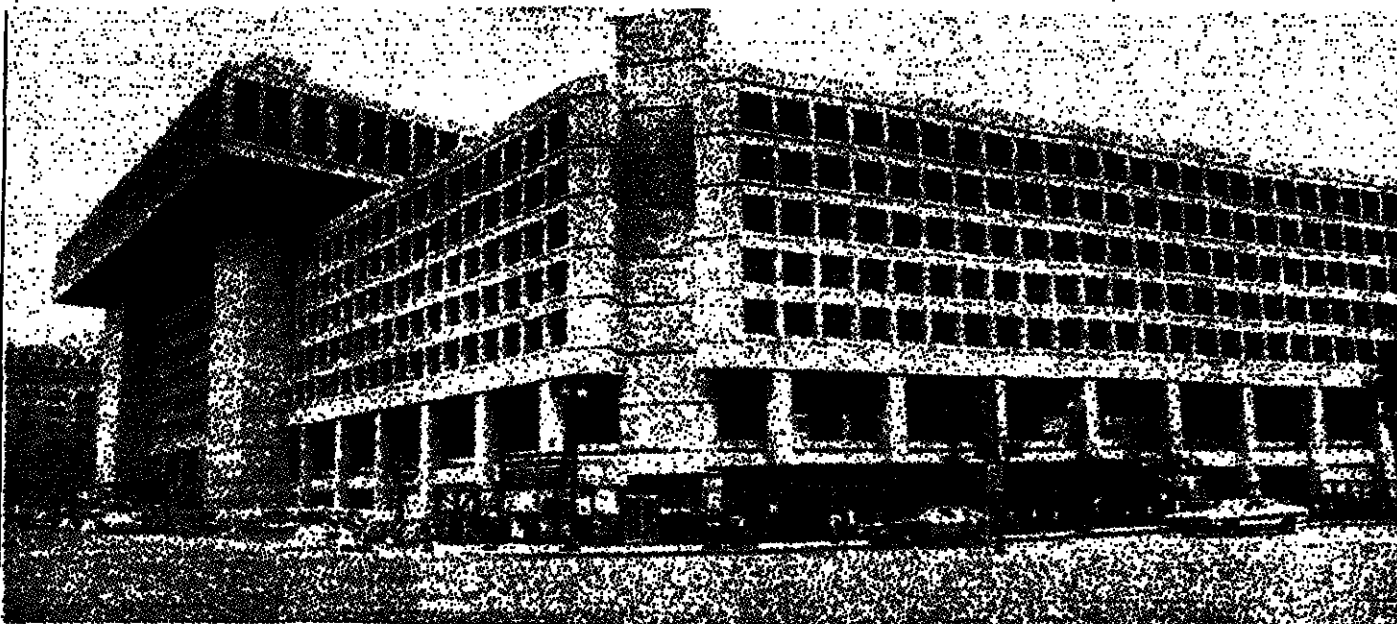
It is this ritual, the habit of thinking in the same categories even though the circumstances have changed, that sometimes helps us to see through the words to the real issues behind them.

Effect on arms race

One of the major issues now concerns the effect of the "crisis of capitalism" on the arms race. Some of the Moscow hawks argue that the West will spend more rather than less on arms, in spite of the economic crisis or perhaps even because of it. They therefore believe that the Soviet Union should spend more, in order to anticipate anything the West, and particularly the United States, might come up with.

The Moscow doves, on the other hand, argue that the West's crisis is due largely to its huge arms expenditures. They evidently maintain that the Soviet Union should seek to show to the West, by its own conduct, that such expenditures are unnecessary. They believe that the West, because of its economic crisis, might now be more willing than in the past to accept a real measure of arms limitation and reduction — more real than the Vladivostok SALT agreement.

If the Kremlin shows the same restraint in its arms buildup as it now is showing by damping down the revolutionary ardor of "leftist adventurers," the Moscow doves may yet prove to be right.



New FBI buildings—ready for dedication — under a cloud

A monument to J. Edgar Hoover?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
After four years, the \$126 million 11-story FBI building which dominates the lower part of Pennsylvania Avenue is one third occupied, but there has been no dedication.

The fact is, the memory of the man to whom it presumably is to be dedicated, J. Edgar Hoover — who served under eight presidents and 16 attorneys-general — is under something of a cloud.

Some people would rather draw a veil over the Hoover era whose memory is symbolized at the center of Washington by the huge, block-square building with forbidding, jutting overhangs like a frontier blockhouse. It will hold 161 million sets of fingerprints, with information cross-indexed on 65 million files.

Trio of probes

Three different investigations are proceeding concurrently on the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and its twin agency, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) which operates in foreign affairs. One probe is in the House, one in the Senate, and one in the White House under Vice President Rockefeller.

Almost certainly, sterner control over America's anti-crime, anti-espionage, and secret foreign operations will result from the current shake-ups.

On the FBI front, the quiet-voiced new Attorney-General, Edward H. Levi, has just told Congress that Mr. Hoover kept his own set of secret files — "OC" (official and confidential) — recounting indiscretions, real or alleged, of representatives, senators, and presidents, and that Mr. Hoover checked out various critics of Presi-

dents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon at their request.

As to the CIA, which legally is forbidden — with certain exceptions — to operate within the United States, a 50-page memorandum to President Ford by William E. Colby, the director, states that that requirement was violated in numerous cases.

An even more startling charge is said to be incorporated in an oral report by Mr. Colby, about plans for assassinating foreigners. CBS reporter Daniel Schorr charged over the weekend that a list of CIA-involved murder incidents went to the President, but whether the alleged assassination episodes were, or were not, successful fills Washington with speculation.

The customary "sources" now are yielding journalistic hints on such episodes.

The new FBI building is across the street from its parent Justice Department building of seven stories and looks down upon it from its superior height. By Mr. Levi's count, Director Hoover (appointed by Calvin Coolidge in 1924) had 883 entries on senators and 723 on representatives.

Touring the corridors recently, an investigating congressman, Rep. Robert J. Drinan (D) of Massachusetts, seized the opportunity to take an unauthorized peak at his own file, and discovered 20 to 30 index cards.

It turns out that there was a special personal Hoover file on former U.S. Rep. John J. Rooney of Brooklyn, the budget subcommittee chairman who was said to have customarily rubber-stamped FBI budget requests.

William C. Sullivan, former FBI assistant director who became a critic of Mr. Hoover charged, in 1973, "he had a file on everybody."

Mr. Hoover was known as a formidable single-purpose figure wedded to the FBI (he never married) who identified its reputation with his own. He inspired awe or even fear among Washington politicians; he interpreted his intersecurity operations as legitimizing disruptive tactics against left-wing bodies. President Johnson waived the compulsory retirement-at-70 rule for him.

The new FBI building ultimately will hold 7,600 people, miles of files, and records of millions. If ultimately dedicated to J. Edgar Hoover, it will recall to many the extraordinary power of one man.

ORS funds cutoff and civil rights

By Robert M. Press
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
For dozens of cities and towns across the United States being charged with racial discrimination, Chicago's pending showdown in the courts is their showdown as well.

At stake is whether or not the U.S. Government can keep the threat of a cutoff of revenue-sharing funds — for police, fire, sewage, transportation, social, and other services — as a "tool" to force local governments to comply with federal civil-rights laws.

A ruling is due here soon by Federal District Judge Prentice H. Marshall in Chicago on an earlier district court order handed down in Washington, D.C. That order ruled that some 76 million a year in revenue-sharing funds should be withheld from Chicago until the city ends discrimination in its police department.

The Washington judge made his ruling as a result of a suit by black Chicago policeman Renault Robinson, who challenged the fairness of police hiring, promotion, assignment, and discipline in Chicago.

Mr. Robinson turned to the Washington judge after filing a similar suit here in Chicago. That suit now backed by the U.S. Justice Department, resulted in a ruling by Judge Marshall that Chicago must design new hiring and promotion examinations — but Mr. Robinson wanted to exert extra leverage on Chicago by cutting off its federal revenue-sharing funds.

Now Judge Marshall is in the unusual position of having to rule on the Washington decision, which in turn was based on his own November ruling.

The action he will take is important because almost 80 complaints of alleged discrimination by other U.S.

cities, towns, or states are now pending with the federal Office of Revenue Sharing (ORS) in Washington.

Authority welcomed

The earlier order on the funds cutoff "gave us an authority we didn't know we had," he said in an interview. "Now that we have it, we intend to use it."

At least some other cities are likely to have their revenue-sharing funds withheld until they comply with civil-rights laws, said Dr. Murphy.

The ruling against Chicago in December by a U.S. District Court judge in Washington was the "first of its kind," says Harold Himmelman of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law headquarters in Washington.

"The precedent of this case could well affect other cities," he says.

Minorities jobs at issue

The main issue in most cases is whether a city practices hiring that discriminates against minorities. The usual allegation is that hiring exams are not related to job performance and often result in more whites than non-whites passing.

Reading speed and vocabulary skill, for example, may tell little about how a policeman will perform on the streets, critics of such exams contend.

A court hearing on the remaining issues in the Robinson case is scheduled to begin March 10 before Judge Marshall in Chicago.

Lawyers for the city deny every other allegation and contend Chicago's police department has one of the highest percentages of blacks of any major city in the U.S.

What train travelers suggest

Easier ticketing and more courtesy

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
How would American train travelers improve American trains? Among other ways, they would:

- Increase advertising and promotion of train travel.
- Install more ticket outlets in small cities.
- Have more car rental tie-ins with train service.
- Have more reduced-fare packages for the elderly, handicapped, and tourists on excursions.
- Ensure more courteous attention from Amtrak employees and better upkeep of train facilities.

The suggestions came during four days of public hearings on Amtrak service conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).

Also ringing loud and clear through traveler testimony was that, despite complaints, Americans like to travel by train. And, in face of the current energy crisis and clogged highways, they say the time has come to improve services.

Inadequacies cited

Most of the testimony centered on complaints of sometimes shockingly inadequate service.

But several longtime train travelers made clear they supported Amtrak. They think this quasi-governmental body is on the right track in initiating computerized ticketing and improving food service. But their experiences also underscored their belief that Amtrak is still huffing and puffing at the bottom of a steep hill.

Amtrak officials conceded that service is bad, but they insist that "three and one-half years is not a very long time for revitalizing a dying business." They point out that when Amtrak took over the passenger service of 16 of the nation's railroads in May, 1971, the railroads were in a shambles and travel by train was virtually nonexistent.

Relatively few complain

They also stress that only a small percentage of some 18.5 million Amtrak passengers complain about the service. They say that new equipment now on order will improve rail travel greatly in months to come.

The purpose of this ICC hearing is to find out if more stringent regulations and greater policing by the federal government would lead to improvements in train travel. The government has the power to fine the railroad for inadequate service. But as one New York state transportation official testified, such penalties would eventually be footed by taxpayers.

The New York official offered to have state inspectors monitor and enforce regulations at train stations as a means of relieving part of Amtrak's responsibilities.

Recommendations made

William Polk, representing Pennsylvania's Department of Transportation, urged that all overnight trains have sleeping-car service, that more frequent trains be provided in heavily traveled corridors, and that each train carry a technician, capable of repairing heating, air conditioning, and other breakdowns. Mr. Polk also urged that Amtrak get "more qualified men out in the field" and keep fewer in Washington.

While agreeing with Amtrak that its antiquated equipment poses a problem, Mr. Polk charged that in too many instances Amtrak fails to use the equipment it already has. He urged more skillful use of what is available and a greater stress on maintenance.

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West Berlin relieved, uneasy

Lorenz, freed after kidnapping, warns
'it could happen again, any time . . .'

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Will they try it again?
That is the big question being asked now that Berlin terrorists have succeeded in freeing five convicted and imprisoned friends through a dramatic kidnapping.

West Berliners and West Germans were relieved and overjoyed that Berlin Christian Democrat and opposition leader Peter Lorenz, kidnapped Feb. 27, was freed unharmed a few minutes after midnight March 4. He immediately cooperated with the police in a dragnet search through the city in an attempt to find his captors.

Mr. Lorenz warned at a press conference that an abduction like this could be repeated "at any time and at any place and against someone else." He called on all democratic forces to unite to "fight terror and the use of force in every form."

'Dramatic mix'

It was the first political kidnapping in Germany since World War II and a dramatic mix of terrorism, heroism, and frantic but effective diplomatic juggling. The five convicted terrorists are now in Aden, South Yemen. The Marxist government there promised them political asylum but only on the condition that Mr. Lorenz was released unharmed.

Pastor Heinrich Albertz, a former Berlin mayor who accompanied the five men on their flight as a guarantee of their safety, returned to Berlin Tuesday evening and read a statement over television signed by the freed terrorists containing the phrase: "We will strive to see that a day as beautiful as today will come again." There is a popular song in Germany titled "A Day as Beautiful as Today."

The phrase appears to have been used as a code by the terrorists to



By Sven Simon

Lorenz: free again

signify success. It implies strongly that the kidnapping was planned months before, and that there were contacts before the kidnapping between anarchists in jail and their friends outside.

Messages suspected

It has been suspected for several years that attorneys for imprisoned anarchists sometimes carried messages back and forth from prison, and tighter regulations governing lawyer-client visits in prison have been imposed.

The kidnappers claimed to be mem-

bers of a gang called "Movement of June 2." There is much speculation about why the leaders of the radical leftist Baader-Meinhof gang, now imprisoned near Stuttgart and awaiting trial May 21 on murder and other charges, were not named among those to be freed, since the two groups are not dissimilar and in fact overlap in membership.

One theory is that this latest kidnapping was just a trial run and that more is yet to come. Another is that there is gang rivalry. Still another theory is simply that two of the freed anarchists are girl friends of the kidnappers.

Party in strong roll

West Berliners voted for a new city parliament March 2 while Mr. Lorenz was still captive, and his party, the Christian Democrats, became the strongest in the city for the first time in 27 years.

But they did not win an outright majority of the seats in the legislature. The Social Democrats are therefore expected to remain in power by forming a coalition with the small Free Democratic Party.

Christian Democrat Party leaders in North Rhine-Westphalia, where a key election will be held in May, already have said they want Mr. Lorenz to campaign for them there. His kidnapping is bound to heat up the law-and-order issue in German politics.

Already in Bonn there is talk of restoring the death penalty for kidnapping and murder. But some legal experts — Free Democrat Burkhard Hirsch, for example — are cautioning against overreaction.

The kidnapping again points the finger to West Berlin as a city that harbors radicals willy-nilly. Arguments have raged for years about the high number of Marxist faculty members at the Free University here, for example.

Voting-rights issue up again

South's franchise—frayed?

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, often rated the most important civil-rights law ever enacted, may be disenfranchised by its own success.

Since the act became law in that contentious year of freedom marches and police dogs one decade ago, a biracial "new South" has dawned across its pages.

The number of blacks registered to vote in 11 Southern states has more than doubled (from 1.5 million to 3.5 million). Black elected officeholders have increased 20-fold (from 72 to 1,587). Onetime segregationists like Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace now court black votes.

Need questioned

Precisely because of such victories, the landmark Civil Rights Law, expiring this year, faces a fight for renewal. Many people—even some of its supporters—say the law is no longer needed.

Joining them are traditional Southern opponents such as Rep. Walter Flowers (D) of Alabama, who testified before Congress this week that the law discriminates against the South and "ought to have national application" or be scrapped.

The law which expires Aug. 6, suspends literacy tests and other voter qualification devices; imposes federal screening of new local voting laws, and authorizes federal examiners to oversee voter registration, chiefly in the Deep South.

Dated issues?

The controversy surrounding its renewal seems somehow slightly dated amid the changes that the act itself has helped work in the South. But proponents argue that the so-called "quiet revolution" is no more than a slim beachhead.

• More than 2.5 million blacks in the 11 Southern states remain unregistered to vote, as many as were added to the poll lists in the past decade. Black registration lags 15 percent behind the rate of white registration.

• The 20-fold increase in black officeholders amounts to less than 2 percent of the South's 79,000 public offices. Black officials control just six of 101 counties populated by black majorities. Some 362 mostly black cities and towns have not yet elected their first black official.

• Thousands of prospective black voters in the South face a political obstacle course of barriers such as gerrymandering, burdensome registration forms, and polling places in hostile "all white" locations.

"The voting-rights movement is in a precarious position, having just managed to gain a foothold in the political system in the South," says John Lewis, executive director of the Atlanta-based Voter Education Project.

"What happens in the area of voting rights protection this year will influence the direction of this nation... for generations to come."

Mr. Lewis, whose trim, dark suit belies his zealous past as a leader of the first nonviolent student sit-ins 15 years ago and 40 arrests since then in civil-rights activities, warns that many in the South "want to go back to the old way of doing things."

Mississippi, for example, recently issued a form for voter application with 18 questions ranging from church affiliation to "the location of the greater amount of your personal possessions."

Some civil-rights leaders such as Mr. Lewis propose making the Voting Rights Act, already renewed once in 1970 for five years, permanent.

House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) of New Jersey and Rep. Don Edwards (D) of California, head of a Judiciary subcommittee now holding hearings on the issue, prefer to extend it for 10 years and make the temporary ban on literacy tests permanent nationwide.

The new Ambassador to St. James's

Richardson foresees no 'sticky wickets' in job; how he views role of secretary of state

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"I fully expect Secretary Kissinger to be Secretary of State at least for the remainder of President Ford's present term," says the man rumored to be his heir apparent.

But Massachusetts' Elliot L. Richardson, new U.S. Ambassador to Britain, admits he would not pass up the job if it were offered to him.

"Yes, I would like to be secretary of state if there were an opportunity," he said during a Monitor interview. "I would regard it as an enormously exciting, rewarding, challenging opportunity."

~ Ambassador Richardson was asked if he sees the job secretary of state as Henry Kissinger once described it in an interview with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci. In that interview Dr. Kissinger suggested that his success in the eyes of the American public stemmed partly from his image as a loner, perhaps the hero of a Western striding down a dusty main street in "High Noon" style taking on all opposition. Would Ambassador Richardson, if secretary of state, operate loner style?

No loner

"No," he said with a patrician grin, "that's never been my approach to a government job. My own style is to think in terms of the vitality and morale of the institution that I belong to." (When he was still Mr.

Richardson, he "belonged" to a good chunk of the Nixon administration, as undersecretary of state, secretary of health, education and welfare, secretary of defense, and last, attorney general, the job he quit in protest over the Nixon firing of Watergate chief prosecutor Archibald Cox.)

"And so I consciously seek to involve people as much as possible," he continued. "When I came to HEW for instance, I made a point to invite to any meeting I had all the people in the department who had had any part in developing the staff work, the underlying analysis of papers on whatever question we were discussing."

Only speculation

If he were secretary of state, would he be tempted to use the Kissinger brand of "shuttle diplomacy?" "It's doubtful it would be effective for anyone else," he says, adding, of himself, "we're only talking speculatively" about the job of secretary of state. He added, "It's important to sustain the momentum of that effort so far as possible, and as a practical matter only he can do this. If the process stalls entirely somewhere along the way, and I hope for the sake of everyone this doesn't happen, then some other approach will have to be tried. But in the meantime, really, he has no choice but to continue this, and I think that all the parties to possible negotiation in the area are counting on him to do it."

Ambassador Richardson says that "as far as I know it was his [Dr. Kissinger's] idea to propose me to the

President as ambassador to the United Kingdom. "They had a 'very close personal and official relationship' when Mr. Richardson was undersecretary of state, and that has been maintained — 'We've stayed in touch,' he says in a characteristically dry Richardson understatement.

"Henry Kissinger is unique in another way in that he — unlike any previous secretary of state — takes the management of the department with him — other secretaries have left behind an acting secretary who was in a position to act for most purposes. When I was undersecretary of state I would get in touch with Secretary of State [William] Rogers, when he was abroad. But for all practical purposes I took the term acting secretary of state to mean just that. "This man who has already understudied the secretary of state assesses the present one: 'He has a unique grasp of the problems, as well as the stamina and the intellectual capacity to be able to deal with what he needs to deal with...'"

Ambassador Richardson has taken the book he's been writing since his resignation to his new quarters in London. The book, whose theme is that of the individual trying to make his voice heard in today's society, is still untitled. Mr. Richardson is about two-thirds of the way through its first draft for Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

He doesn't foresee any particularly sticky wickets in his new ambassadorship. "There are no real difficulties in the relationships of the U.S. and UK bilaterally."



By Paul Conklin

Poor peasants to benefit from land reform

could tear this country apart," said a Western expert. "A lot of people are going to lose what they now have, and another group may not get as much as it expects."

Small landowners oppose

What he meant is that, in addition to the great landowners, there are today many small and medium landowners who are opposed to a total takeover of their property. This includes medium-level military officers and civil servants who either have inherited the land or bought it as an investment but who scarcely can be described as capitalists or exploiters of the poor.

Some such people — and it is hard to draw the line between them and large property owners — already are reported armed and ready to defend

their land from immediate takeover by peasants under the confiscation proclamation.

Meanwhile, the Provisional Military Government has fallen heir to huge tracts of land through the arrest or political execution of the former owners. Thus it is in a position to convert certain regions into vast state farms if it wants to.

But simply taking over land does not ensure continued productivity, as other nations have learned. The state will have to face the problem of loss of managerial talent leading to lower farm output unless careful preparations are made.

Proclamation redrafted

However, at least one major pilot scheme, a large farm with several hundred workers and mechanical equipment, was operating under government control before the nationalisation edict.

Persistent reports claimed deep disagreements occurred within the military council as to how land reform could best be carried out. The proclamation was delayed for redrafting even during the past week, according to one informant.

Land reform, meanwhile, is one of the planks of this present Ethiopian revolution. Without it, no popular support could be guaranteed. It follows the earlier nationalization of many businesses and industries including banks and insurance companies.

"Land reform had to come," a foreign resident said. "Now the question is whether the method is right."

Ethiopia's land reform

more people will lose and gains small

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia — Hundreds of feudal land practices in Ethiopia are due to be swept away by a new proclamation by the military council.

Continuing its policy of socialism, government has announced measures to redistribute agricultural and grazing land in this huge nation. Much land will eventually go under control to destitute peasants.

An early show of support for the military junta's action, crowds flocked into the streets of Addis Ababa March 4. But some observers expected trouble in rural areas as the proposed massive change is digested.

Simultaneously the government announced a major reshuffle in its cabinet that would give it leadership potential to 18 years. The changes also removed veterans from the days of Emperor Haile Selassie. The reshuffle was that the reshuffle at providing new impetus to the settlement of the civil war with Eritrean secessionists.

Recropping abolished — A long-awaited land reform proclamation abolishes the old sharecropping system that required tenants to turn over a huge proportion of their harvest to absentee landlords with large property holdings.

It also halted sales of rural land and the use of hired labor on farms. Ethiopian individuals and new village cooperatives meanwhile are ruled to receive sections of the land nationalized or confiscated. The plots range from 25 to 2,000 acres in size.

Land reform is one question that

Editors find Indonesia press becoming not-so-free

By the Associated Press

Jakarta, Indonesia

The arrest of one of Indonesia's leading newspaper editors is leading to a new wave of belief here that they are more wary in exercising their freedom provided for in the nation's constitution.

Editor Mochtar Lubis of the news-Indonesia Raya was arrested last month and charged with subversion as an outgrowth of the riots in Surabaya more than a year ago.

70 years ago some experts were predicting Indonesian newspapers as the freest in Southeast Asia. However, press freedom was curbed sharply by the Suharto government following riots in Jakarta in January, 1974, during the official visit of Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka.

Though the disturbances os-

tensibly stemmed from Indonesian resentment of Japanese business practices here, some diplomatic analysts say the upheavals also reflected widespread disenchantment with unemployment, inflation, and other internal problems.

Irritated officials

Indonesia Raya and 10 other daily and weekly newspapers subsequently were closed by the Army-run government. Some diplomats say officials increasingly were irritated by press allegations of corruption involving foreign aid and profits earned by the state oil monopoly, Pertamina.

Last November the government ordered Mr. Lubis and former Ambassador to the United States Sujatmoko not to leave the country and be ready for questioning about the January riots. Mr. Lubis was seized at his Jakarta home on Feb. 4.

Local milkmen sell

Philadelphia — When the milkman comes to the doorway in Philadelphia area, he is delivering more than just dairy products. Several dairy firms, offering baked goods, candy, gift items, netics, and other household products.

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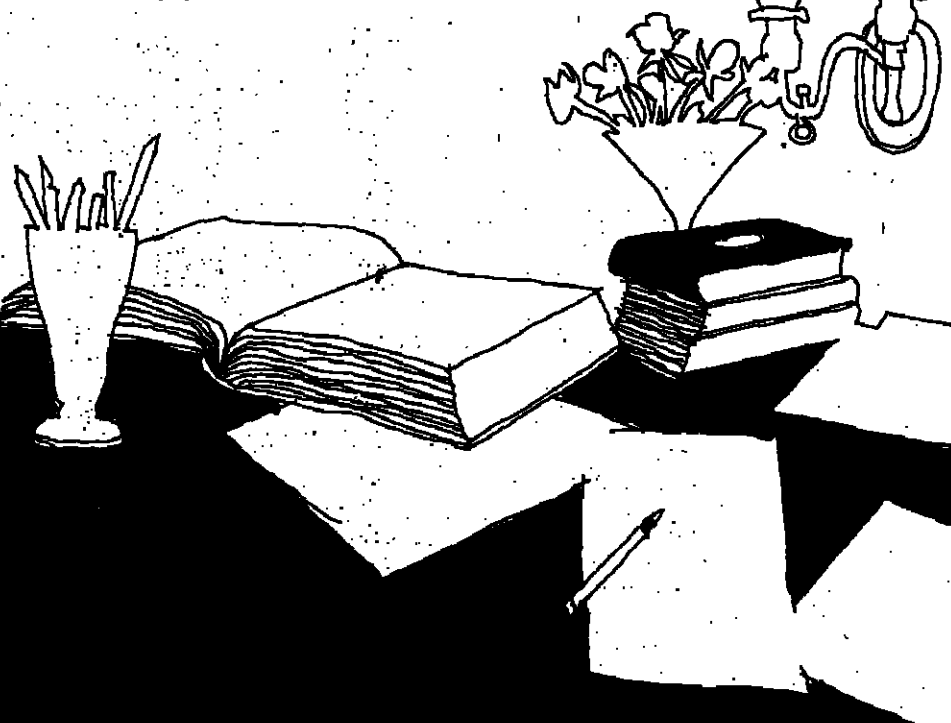
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Senate CIA probe wins White House pledge

Washington
Senators Frank Church and John Tower, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Senate CIA



Rep. Bella Abzug

investigating committee, Wednesday gained qualified promises of cooperation for their probe from President Ford, writes Monitor correspondent Robert P. Hey.

They emerged from a White House meeting to say the President wanted to help their investigation — one of three major ones into the CIA, FBI, and other government intelligence-gathering agencies — but would have to consider their request for information on a case-by-case basis.

Meanwhile, CIA Director William Colby, in testimony before the House government information and individual rights subcommittee, conceded to Chairwoman Rep. Bella Abzug that the CIA has kept a file on her since 1953. Mr. Colby said some information in the file was obtained by opening her private mail. The folder contained "a considerable amount of matter . . . [which] should not be in there," he added.

U.S. training Israelis in Lance missile use

Washington
The Army said Wednesday that 80 Israeli soldiers arrived in the United States recently for 15 weeks of training in the use of its latest weapon, the Lance missile.

But an Army spokesman declined to say that this is official confirmation of reports that the U.S. has agreed to deliver to Israel up to 200 of the 70-mile Lance missiles, which have been developed with both nuclear and high-explosive warheads. The Army recently developed a conventional non-nuclear warhead for Lance.

The spokesman said the Israeli soldiers would be training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland; the Anniston Army Depot, Alabama; and the Red Stone Arsenal, Alabama, with 57 of them at Fort Sill.

OAS talks delayed; Cuba may be topic

Washington
The Permanent Council of the Organization of American States (OAS) Wednesday unanimously approved a U.S. request to postpone the next session of the OAS general assembly by three weeks until May 8.

The United States requested the delay to enable closer study of several voluminous documents dealing with the future of the inter-American organization and because of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's travel plans.

But there was considerable speculation that the delay would also enable plans to be made for the first step to be taken at the session to lift the OAS trade sanctions imposed on Cuba in 1964.

Soviet record album includes Stalin speech

Moscow
A speech of Stalin soon will be issued publicly for the first time since the former Soviet dictator's denunciation by Nikita Khrushchev in 1956, writes Elizabeth Pond, Monitor correspondent.

Stalin will be included among those giving speeches in a new album of recordings entitled "Documents and Reminiscences of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945." The phonograph

records will be sold as part of the celebrations this year of the 30th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany.

Pravda did not specify what speech of Stalin would be included in the compilation. Observers speculate, however, that Stalin's famous speech in the Mayakovsky subway station (and bomb shelter) on July 3, 1941, may be selected. On that occasion — with the German Blitzkrieg already at the outskirts of Kiev and Leningrad within the first three weeks of the war — Stalin struck a strongly nationalist Russian theme. He exhorted the Soviet people to recall the heroic feats of old Russian warriors like Alexander Nevsky in defending the country against the Germans.

Have teeth: Will travel?

Tokyo
Dentists are so expensive in Japan that a Tokyo travel agency offering a one-week "get your teeth fixed in Taiwan" package tour costing \$480 is being swamped with applications.

The price includes sight-seeing and meals as well as treatment by two Japanese-trained dentists charging prices said to be one-tenth of those in Japan where treatment of a tooth costs from \$33 to \$66 and dentures cost as much as \$3,500.

Ford urged to press oil nations on loans

Washington
A congressional panel has urged President Ford to start pressing oil-producing countries to repay almost

\$2.7 billion in loans, according to informed sources.

The request was contained in a sense-of-the-Congress resolution attached to a foreign-aid funding bill by the House appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, the sources said.

The resolution, which is not legally binding, names Iran, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Ecuador, Venezuela, Indonesia, and Nigeria, the sources said.

Bolshoi Opera Company to tour U.S. with ballet

New York
The Bolshoi Ballet and, for the first time, its famed opera company, will tour the United States this spring in a visit whose sheer logistics would have worried even Napoleon.



Bolshoi's Maya Plisetskaya

The tour will feature nearly 600 artists and hundreds of sets that will need a convoy of vans to cart around. It is the largest contingent of Soviet performers ever to visit the United States and presents the U.S. with the problem of what to send to Russia in return.

The opera will make its debut at New York's Metropolitan Opera House on June 25 with "Boris Godunov" as the first of five presentations. The others will be Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and "Pique Dame," Prokofiev's "War and Peace," and the American premiere of "The Gambler," which will feature a revolving stage in the shape of a roulette wheel.

Taconite plant closing again asked in court

St. Paul, Minn.
Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan asked the U.S. Supreme Court Wednesday to reinstate an order closing the Reserve Mining Company taconite plant on the shores of Lake Superior.

The three states, the federal government, and environmental groups are seeking a shutdown of the plant on grounds that its discharges of taconite tailings — finely ground waste rock — are polluting Lake Superior and causing a health hazard.

The states contend that asbestos fibers dumped into the water and spewed into the air by the Silver Bay, Minn., plant may be a threat to human life.

Oil nations strive to keep united front

Algiers
Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were distinctly in a defensive mood at their summit conference here Wednesday, but determined to maintain a united front for the impending energy dialogue with their industrialized customers, writes Monitor special correspondent Joseph Fitchett.

With the present drop in oil demand and Saudi Arabia opposed to any plan of production rationing, OPEC leaders were exploring financial ways of buffering one another's current revenue setbacks, according to conference sources.

But a so-called action plan, setting out concrete tactics for the immediate future, seemed unlikely to be finalized until after preliminary contacts in Paris next month between representatives of the three parties to the energy dialogue: producers, consumers, and underdeveloped raw materials exporters.

Iran plans to spend \$15 billion in U.S.

Washington
The Iranian plan to spend \$15 billion in the United States over the next few years will provide a substantial boost for the ailing U.S. economy and could generate up to 600,000 American jobs.

The agreement, the biggest of its kind ever signed, was disclosed by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Iranian Finance Minister Hushang Ansary.

It envisages Iranian purchase of eight U.S. nuclear reactors, including desalination plants, at a cost of \$800 million each, \$5 billion worth of U.S. weapons, and heavy expenditures to develop Iranian industry, food supplies, and public services.

MINI-BRIEFS

Regulations violated?

More than one-fifth of the high-ranking employees at the U.S. Geological Survey apparently have violated government conflict-of-interest laws or regulations, the General Accounting Office (GAO) says. The charges concerning 42 employees, seven consultants were contained in a report to Rep. John E. Moss (D) of California.

Pressure for the Fed

U.S. House Banking Committee chairman Henry S. Reuss said in Washington that Congress will apply tougher pressures on the Federal Reserve Board if it does not comply with a request for lower long-term interest rates on such items as home mortgages. The House voted 367 to 1 Tuesday urging the Fed to lower its

Colombia-Cuba ties

Colombia will resume diplomatic relations with Cuba on Thursday, Foreign Minister Indalecio Llaviano announced in Bogotá.

Equal rights vote stalls

Efforts to win approval of the Equal Rights Amendment in Illinois have stalled in the State Senate. A vote scheduled Tuesday on a resolution ratifying an Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was postponed by the sponsor, who said in Springfield she didn't have enough votes on the floor to pass it.

Car sales off slightly

Despite a boost from the much-publicized rebate program, U.S. car sales during the month of February were down slightly from the same month a year ago, automakers in Detroit report.

Higher dairy prices?

Consumers would pay higher prices for milk, butter, and cheese under a farm-support measure tentatively approved by the House Agriculture Committee. The measure, characterized as "totally unacceptable" by Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz, would raise milk prices to eight cents a gallon, government economists say.

*Fuel savings gain over cleaner air

Continued from Page 1

In large part, Congress will concentrate on President Ford's request for a five-year delay in putting into effect additional congressional orders of strict regulations on controlling automobile pollutants.

However, sources indicated that it was likely environmental groups would try to overturn the Train decision through court suit. The grounds would be that insufficient evidence exists to support his finding that the dangers of sulphuric acid emissions from current types of anti-pollution equipment outweigh the dangers of continued emissions of current levels of other auto pollutants.

Economy issue raised

Auto industry representatives, President Ford, and others had sought Wednesday's one-year delay on grounds, among other things, that stiffer antipollution controls result in

poorer gasoline mileage, thus increasing demand on petroleum.

However, Mr. Train said this was not the basis for his decision. Rather, he said Wednesday afternoon, he granted the one-year delay on environmental grounds. He said requiring stricter controls would result, under present technology, in automobiles emitting more sulphuric acid in their exhaust.

Mr. Train indicated the possibility of health problems associated with sulphuric acid made this an unwise step.

If this problem had not arisen, Mr. Train said he would have turned down the auto makers' request for a delay in applying the stiffer standards to their 1977-model cars.

Mr. Train recommended that Congress permit the 1978 and 1979 cars to have the same hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide standards; but that for the first time it set standards for the emission of sulphuric acid for the 1979-model autos.

*California's Brown outdoes Reagan on cost-cutting

Continued from Page 1

- Dispensing with fancy two-color governor's official stationery — and replacing it with modest letterhead.
- Ordering his staff to cut frills, unnecessary trips, expensive ceremonies, and other costly government-related functions.

Some believe the new Governor's economies are based as much on preferred "life-style" as political philosophy.

A product of a youth era which often openly denounced materialism, he chose the stark, uncluttered life of a Jesuit seminarian for several years after college before emerging into California politics.

Mr. Reagan, in contrast, enjoyed the expensive trappings of Hollywood stardom before moving on to the political arena.

But regardless of reasons for them, Governor Brown's fiscal policies are spawning a wave of criticism from some of his most ardent campaign supporters — including teacher groups and state worker unions.

Some Democratic legislators privately accuse him of "out-Reaganning Reagan." A school official says the former governor's budget economies were less punishing to education.

An aide to a high-placed state

official confides: "We might have been better off with Hugh Flournoy. At least, with him we knew where we stood." (Houston Flournoy, a moderate Republican and long-time state controller was narrowly defeated by Mr. Brown in the gubernatorial election last November.)

Meanwhile, some conservative Republicans — including Mr. Reagan — are responding positively to the new Governor's cost-cutting.

The former chief executive admits he is "pleasantly surprised" with his successor's "penny-pinching" attitude. He also likes Mr. Brown's tough law-and-order stance and penchant to make public schools more "accountable" to the public.

And an ultraconservative Republican state lawmaker praises the new Democratic chief executive as "bright" and "industrious."

"He's really shaking them up, rattling some cages. He's running the bureaucracy rather than letting it run him," says this veteran legislator.

Mr. Brown denies he is more conservative than Ronald Reagan. But he flatly rejects the labels of "conservative" and "liberal."

"And he's not too wild about 'Republican' and 'Democratic' either," quips one source.

*Cambodia strategy

Continued from Page 1

munist hold on both banks of the Mekong now is so firm that Cambodian crews, military and civilian alike, no longer have stomach to try to break the river blockade by running the dangerous gauntlet up the waterway.

More vigorous than the Cambodian response has been the U.S. reaction to the closing of the Mekong. Last week, the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh announced that the already operating airlift of ammunition — by U.S. Government chartered American civilian companies — would be expanded to include food, particularly rice. C-130 and DC-8 planes are being used. (It was a DC-8 bringing in rice from Saigon that was hit Wednesday.)

At peak, the C-140s have been flying 20 to 24 sorties a day, the DC-8s nine. U.S. strategy is apparently to keep the airlift going for a month. By the beginning of April, the rainy season should begin and put a brake on Communist operations. If Phnom Penh can hold out until then, the hope presumably is that the Communists will be more disposed to compromise with whoever is in charge in the capital than they are now. Hitherto their response to any suggestion of compromise has been negative.

The dilemma for the U.S. is pinpointed by two statements this week. Cambodian Premier Lon Nol said if the U.S. Congress does not approve additional military aid, "it could be disastrous for us." Exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk's comment was that if U.S. aid were approved, there would be no room left for compromise between him and Washington.

*Ford pressured

Continued from Page 1

This act has tended to spur on a tide of right-wing resentment which had earlier centered on the President's amnesty program, his appointment of Mr. Rockefeller as Vice-President, and the "heavy spending" and "budget deficit" elements in Mr. Ford's economic-energy package.

• The impact of this conservative congressional unhappiness of Ford-sponsored legislation is unclear. One veteran member of Hill activity sees it this way.

"The conservatives are mad as hornets at Rockefeller and Ford. But they may be faced with no alternative to giving support to the President."

"That is, they certainly won't back the liberal legislation that will likely come from the Democrats. Often they will have no other place to go than to give Ford's programs reluctant support."

"Of course, sometimes they may decide not to vote at all. This could hurt the President."

*Kissinger seeks Syria's 'price' for accord

Continued from Page 1

Egyptian approval of long-term demilitarization of the evacuated territory which would be controlled by a United Nations force, and perhaps some practical gestures by Egypt indicating willingness to move toward peace with Israel. The latter could include letting Israeli cargo through the Suez Canal and permitting tourists to move between the two countries.

The prestige of regaining territory in Sinai and the economic advantage of regaining the oil fields are important to President Sadat. He has placed great reliance on "my friend," and even "my brother" Henry Kissinger and the ability of the United States to exact concessions from Israel.

Criticism 'invited'

In so doing, the Egyptian leader has exposed himself to criticism from the Left and from nationalists generally who remain suspicious of the U.S. and accuse him of planning a separate deal between Egypt and Israel which would separate Egypt from its Arab allies and weaken the position of Syria and the Palestinians in further steps.

Hitherto the Israelis have insisted that they would not under any circumstances make any interim concessions on the Golan Heights, that this front can be dealt with only within the framework of a total settlement with Syria.

But, as a prominent Egyptian remarked the other day, "That's the way the Israelis always start."

If negotiations on the Golan front do become crucial, then Dr. Kissinger may find himself shuttling more from

Damascus than from Aswan, Egypt, to Jerusalem. And the final decisions as to whether or how much the United States is willing to pressure the Israelis to make concessions will have to be made in Washington, first by President Ford, and ultimately by Congress.

Another unknown is whether President Assad will insist on bringing the problems of the Jordan West Bank, the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) into these talks. Dr. Kissinger is determined to avoid talking about these matters, which he considers unmanageable at this stage.

The negotiations could break down on the rocks of the Golan or Palestinian issues.

King Faisal's role?

Yet another unknown is what role King Faisal of Saudi Arabia will play. His influence could be decisive in determining not only Egyptian but

Syrian policies. Both countries beholden to Saudi Arabia for large grants and loans. King Faisal whose personal preoccupation with regaining Jerusalem is well known speaks with great authority.

Finally, the great unknown of may turn out to be the Soviet Union. Dr. Kissinger seems to have got a little satisfaction from Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko during the meeting at Geneva at the close of Secretary's preparatory tour of the Middle East.

Are the Russians willing to give their approval to Dr. Kissinger's interim settlement or settlements in the Middle East? Would they give President Assad a mudge at the moment? Or are they plotting Kissinger's downfall in these talks in order to prove that, as they have said all along, the only place to solve Middle East problems is at a general conference in Geneva with the Russians serving as co-chairmen?

*Congress: jobs or defense cuts

Continued from Page 1

Taken together, these eight states alone have major political strength in Congress, with 178 members of the U.S. House, though of course, not all can be considered pro-military.

Areas of cuts

Whether the shift in attitude, however, will be enough to offset strong liberal ire at the size and sweeping scope of the budget, is unknown, however. There is some evidence here that some areas of the defense budget

such as the \$10.3 billion for research and development may bear a large brunt of budget chopping. Foreign military aid also is expected to be slashed.

Many hometown projects are expected to be strongly backed congressional defenders. The current Pentagon budget includes a number of large planned increases in weapons systems.

One example

One example noted here is the McDonnell-Douglas F-15 fighter, but at the company's St. Louis plant. Originally pegged at a cost of about \$9.8 million per plane, expenses now estimated at around \$14.6 million per plane, given soaring inflation.

All three St. Louis area congressmen (all Democrats) are expected to support the F-15 funding, even though one — Rep. Lenor K. Sullivan — indicates that she will wait for debate on the floor of the House before reaching a final decision.

Employment increase

An example of what direct effect prime military contract has on community may be seen at the General Dynamics Aircraft complex in Fort Worth, Texas, which once in the lucrative F-111 contract and was soon see a doubling of employment due to the awarding of the contract for the new F-16. Beyond Fort Worth, however, that contract will have multiplier effect on General Dynamics subcontractors around the nation.

*Analysts: upturn in sight, but

Continued from Page 1

• Weakness of the dollar overseas. Since September, 1964, the dollar has declined 6 to 7 percent, in relation to a "basket" of other major world currencies. This adds to U.S. inflation, economists stress, because the cost of imported goods goes up.

Loss of confidence in the dollar, analysts stress, tends to lower the prestige and authority of the U.S. overseas. Currently, for example, some oil-producing states want to detach the price of their oil from the dollar and link it instead to a group of world currencies.

• A shift in income distribution in the United States from people who work to people who do not work.

This problem is complex, for the gap between well-to-do and poor in the U.S. is not closing. But more and more of the income of poor people,

notes Mr. Simon, comes not from their own earnings, but is transferred to them, via government programs, from the earnings of working Americans.

Tight job market

• A skewed unemployment situation, in which young Americans generally, and black Americans particularly, find it hard to get jobs. This is "structural unemployment," says Nobel Prize-winning economist Paul A. Samuelson, which will not be basically changed by an end to the recession.

Some observers, including George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, predict violence in the streets, if unemployment persists at the 10-percent level. Dr. Burns, by contrast, is known to feel that social violence can be prevented, if economic recovery starts in the latter part of 1975.

News analysis

Taiwan today: shrinking expectations



AP photo

Chiang Kai-shek's dream of regaining mainland China is all but gone. As his eldest son, Chiang Ching-kuo (left), firms his grip on the government, concern is shifting to economic problems and keeping harmony between the ruling expatriate mainlanders and native Taiwanese. From Taipei, here is a report on the island's current direction.

By Jonathan Unger
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Taipei, Taiwan

Chiang Kai-shek's eldest son, Chiang Ching-kuo, can now rest secure. He has succeeded in gaining a firm hold on the government of Taiwan, and there will be no contest for leadership when the elder Chiang leaves the scene.

The younger Chiang has been astute in strengthening his own political base in the three years since he was elevated to the post of Premier — Premier of all China, according to the claims of Taiwan's ruling party, the Kuomintang. His followers now predominate in the party-sponsored mass organizations and in Taiwan's 500,000-man military machine, where during his prior tenure as defense minister he cemented loyalties among the technically oriented middle-aged officers.

Ascendancy of the young Chiang has been deemed a victory of the regime's "organization men" at the expense of its aging "ideologues," who are emotionally committed to the recovery of the mainland. The ideologues have lately seen their powers in government circles progressively sapped by the introduction of Chiang Ching-kuo's trained administrators, whose dreams usually go no further than next year's budget.

Such a trend is welcomed even by a great many of the old government supporters who accompanied the Generalissimo into exile on Taiwan in 1949. They and their children sometimes confide in private conversation that they find it difficult, in 1975, still to entertain notions that the Kuomintang might some day actually recover the mainland.

Since the "shock" of former President Richard M. Nixon's 1972 Peking visit, a modest tide of opinion in favor of a negotiated peace with the People's Republic has arisen among such families, who want to make contact again with their close relatives in China. But few of them believe Taipei can readily enter into any dialogue with Peking, inasmuch as the Kuomintang needs the hostilities to justify its regime of martial law in Taiwan.

Most citizens have low political expectations, and they are satisfied simply that Ching-kuo does not share his father's passion for crusades.

He unexpectedly emerged in the 1950s as Taiwan's efficient but ruthless secret-police czar, but has succeeded in the past decade in attaining mild popularity on donning a "man of the people" image. The Premier seems genuinely fond of making shirt-sleeve forays into city streets and farm lanes, where he pumps hands and bounces babies like an American politician.

'Canny entrepreneurs'

His administration's base of support remains narrow, however, extending not much beyond the two million "mainlanders" who fled from China 25 years ago.

The 85 percent of the island's 18 million population who are indigenous "Taiwanese" Chinese have little liking for these often arrogant newcomers, and the ruling mainlanders in turn disparage the local traditions and fear the islanders' numerical superiority. Though the mistrust has mellowed with time, marriages between the two communities are still not very common.

Economic predominance rests today with the Taiwanese community, who have proved the more canny entrepreneurs, but political control is exercised almost exclusively by mainlanders. The Premier has made efforts to defuse some of the hostility with a policy that permits able young islanders into the middle ranks of the state bureaucracy, but he is careful to ensure that all sensitive posts remain in mainland hands.

The government also continues its heavy-handed attempts to make the Taiwanese give up their feelings of separatism.

The Kuomintang has shown little intention of sharing its power with the Taiwanese, and knowledgeable residents in Taipei report that political controls have lessened only slightly since Chiang Ching-kuo attained power.

The press, books, films and TV remain heavily censored; the island's large network of secret police and informants remains intact, and the jails still hold considerable numbers of political prisoners. Among them is the journalist Albert Yuan of Agence France Presse, who has languished in prison for the past 12 years, paying the price for having authored too many annoying news stories.

Opposition numerically weak

Ironically, the Kuomintang has no need to pursue such dictatorial practices in order to remain in the driver's seat, for the government's opposition is numerically weak.

Best organized of these opponents is the Taiwan Independence Movement, based in the United States and Japan, which wants the island to declare itself a separate Taiwanese nation under majority control. But the movement lacks support even from a great many of the native intellectuals, who continue to identify themselves primarily as Chinese and who accordingly share the Kuomintang's belief that this offshore province should eventually, in ways as yet unknown, become re-integrated into China.

Also, the past 10 years of economic boom have greatly profited the Taiwanese businessmen, who now fear most of all that political troubles might upset their apple carts.

Like Hong Kong and South Korea, Taiwan's economy lately has been built upon the labor-intensive industrial processes that Western firms have found too expensive to handle in their own countries. Taipei wooes such foreign investors with quiet promises of low labor costs and big tax breaks. The government prohibits independent trade unions (staging a strike is a jailable offense) and manages to keep a ceiling on wages.

Overseas companies on the prowl for cheap, productive and docile workers to assemble anything from computer parts to underwear consequently began to stampede to the island some dozen years ago. Taiwan's gross national product has expanded by about 10 percent annually ever since.

But by basing its race for economic development upon such foreign firms, Taipei has taken a calculated risk.

The island has become wedded to Japanese and U.S. markets and sources of capital. Fully 90 percent of Taiwan's GNP is comprised of exports, and many of these are particularly vulnerable to the current world recession. In 1974 Taiwan ran a trade deficit of \$1.2 billion, and the picture for this year is rather bleak.

A successful economy has been one of the strongest cards in Chiang Ching-kuo's hand. If the economy stays sour for long, his hold on the leadership may begin to weaken.

The Premier is a tough and shrewd politician, however, and those who know him expect he will be in control in Taipei for a good many years to come.

Jonathan Unger is a China specialist and former correspondent of the Far Eastern Economic Review, currently doing research for the Institute of Development Studies.

Interview

Hepburn on pornography

Veteran actress calls trend 'very sad'

By Arthur Unger

Television critic of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"I think there is a magic in man. His spirit, his attitudes toward his fellow man, his capacity for love and for infinite service is, for me, a thrilling thing. But it is seldom depicted anymore. And I grieve about that."

The unmistakable voice of Katharine Hepburn is saying those words over the long-distance wire from Los Angeles. The quiver of sincerity and concern mixed with just a bit of the resonance of theatricality makes even her conversation an exquisite performance. Miss Hepburn is talking about a television special, "Love Among the Ruins" (ABC, tonight, 9-11 p.m., check local listing), in which she co-stars with Sir Laurence Olivier in an original comedy written by James Costigan and directed by her old friend George Cukor.

"Our movie is a relief. If people have seen Larry and me, they expect us to do something grand and pompous together. Well, this is simply a romantic entertainment."

"Because of the wars in which we've been mucking around and our political situation, the American people are totally disillusioned. We need to laugh. And our entertainment should reflect that need."

'Freakdom takes over'

"But instead, freakdom has taken over. All the media are the same. The movies, the theater, even books and painting, are full of all kinds of junk that is just not true — at least for me."

"The assumption is that the audience is totally unimpaired, and that pornography and depravity is what we all want to see."

"I find it offensive . . . and very sad. I find it sad that producers and actors are so willing to sell out for money. Money is a big power in this country. Selfishness is a strong human characteristic. And it's awfully easy in the entertainment field to talk yourself into justifying the degrading things you do. If you act in something innocent and charming and it doesn't go and then you do something repulsive and disgusting that is successful, it is a temptation to blame the public."

Who is at fault?
"The person who sells it; the person who buys it; the person who actually does it. I think they're all at fault. The critics, too. They are often very casual about what they praise."

"I don't mind nudity if it is used in a decent way, not merely for pornographic effect. I don't even mind vulgarity if it fits the character. But straight titillation of the American public is sad, and I don't believe that the American public is so far gone that it is really demanding mere titillation."

"Pornography generally presents a disgusting point of view about the human race which I do not think is representative of the majority. Of course, there have always been peep shows, and a certain segment of our population always supported them. But now it is perfectly



Katharine Hepburn

polite for people to go and take a peep. All kinds of people who never before would have dared to be seen going in, now stand in line in droves for such films as "Deep Throat."

Does Miss Hepburn imply that there is something fundamentally wrong with us?

"Well, you have to start searching within yourself. What was it [George Bernard] Shaw

'In most of what masquerades as entertainment today I find a general concentration on ugliness and hopelessness. This is not the normal human condition.'

said: 'A nation's morals are like its teeth — the more decayed they are, the more it hurts to touch them.' I think we must investigate ourselves a bit more even if it is painful."

"Especially the people in whom we place our trust. I think it is disappointing that a young man in his prime like Warren Beatty, who has earned plenty of money, should step forward to make a picture like 'Shampoo.' Money can only be the reason — it's certainly not to inspire or even entertain."

Perhaps Mr. Beatty would answer that his purpose was to expose a segment of the American society which needs to be uncovered for all to see.

"Shoot! He's the segment of our society that needs to be exposed. And poor Marlon Brando in 'Last Tango in Paris.' He's pathetic. These are people who should know better."

"And one of the things I deplore most is the pathetic way in which most of these films seem to degrade women."

Many of the pornography producers would justify their work on the basis of its being a search for the truth. How does Miss Hepburn feel about that?

"That's just a bunch of bunk. It's merely a cover-up. Only impotent people have to look at dirty pictures to get a kick. Why don't they just admit that is the case?"

"Crawling around in bogus psychoanalysis, trying to excuse every human depravity is just a bore to me. I think psychoanalysis and the war had a great deal to do with it. The whole notion of everything being somebody else's fault and nobody being really to blame for anything has fixed it so that delving into these human vagaries has become fascinating . . . and almost respectable. The telling of any truthful story about happy human effort has become dull. Just imagine anybody daring to do 'Little Women' today!"

Has Miss Hepburn seen anything recently which she liked?

"The movie 'Love and Anarchy' directed by Lina Wertmüller, even though the action and the conversation are quite bold, the purpose is noble. It has distinction and lift, vigor, toughness, and strength. But it isn't degrading to the human being."

Would Miss Hepburn like to see a return to Victorianism?

"No. That would be as unhealthy as this era. I hope we are in for a period of sitting down and thinking, then recognizing the things in our lives that are uplifting . . . and pursuing them."

When laughter rings

"I love to make an audience laugh because I think laughter is very healthy. But I think any form of total concentration is healthy which relieves you of thinking about yourself. Too much concentration on yourself is totally demoralizing. And in most of what masquerades as entertainment today I find a general concentration on ugliness, and hopelessness. This is not the normal human condition."

Miss Hepburn stops suddenly, and there is quiet at the other end of the wire. "Say, are people who read this going to say, 'Listen to her, what a prig?' I want to make it clear that I understand that one is naturally influenced by the generation one grows up in. Perhaps I do belong to another generation. But I was brought up with an absolutely free attitude toward sex. My parents were extremely open about such things. In fact, my childhood terror was that we'd all go to live in a nudist camp where I would have to display my totally freckled body. So, I was not brought up with a lot of Victorian attitudes."

"My reaction to pornography is this: I've had all of it. It's a bore. There is hope in human beings, not hopelessness. There is wonder and darlingsness. And there is love."

"Why must they take repulsive, degraded people and impose their stories upon us?"

Melvin Maddocks

The 1970s adventure woman

"Will Odysseus stay home and do needle-point while Penelope wanders off in search of herself and maybe gets a job singing?" Thus read the headline introducing an analysis of the latest conversation-piece film, "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore," about a widow who takes to the road with her 12-year-old child and a dream that she can Make It as a pop vocalist.

A mere dozen years or so ago the critic, Elizabeth Hardwick, wrote a thoughtful essay — certainly true at the time — about the limits imposed upon a woman writer by the fact that she was a woman. She could not, Miss Hardwick implied, write "A Farewell to Arms" or "Moby Dick" or "Huckleberry Finn" because of the experiences, the masculine adventures she was excluded from. In her scope she was restricted mostly to domestic drama — to the rattle of tea cups and a lot of sensibility.

The picaresque novel, organizing its narrative about an itinerant hero who moved freely and exuberantly from place to place, responding to life as an improvisation, was strictly a man's world. Think of "Tom Jones." In this world a woman existed to cook a hearty dinner for our wandering boy and giggle "Lawdy, sir!" when he kissed her for dessert. In the morning her job was to stand in front of the inn she never left, waving a reasonably

clean handkerchief as he went whistling down the road to more adventures.

Now, evidently, we have arrived at the Age of the Picaresque Heroine. The next "Tom Jones," the next "On the Road," the next "Easy Rider" will be written by and about women.

In her comments on "the woman's road movie" Molly Haskell confesses that she feels "an exhilarating independence every time I go to an airport alone and board a plane to some unknown place" — contrary, she adds, "to the boredom most men I know feel about traveling."

For every man who makes a break these days, one seems to hear of two women who have chucked it all and gone to Alaska or India or the Maine woods.

A sad but momentous mark has been passed in the mobility of women vs. men. Tracers Company, a New York enterprise devoted to tracking down missing persons, was hired to find 1,138 wives in 1974 as compared with 969 husbands. It was the first time in history, the president of Tracers announced, that runaway women outnumbered runaway men. As recently as 1968 the statistics of escape stood at 100 men for every woman.

A place in the Village Voice broods on the

new practice of "husband dumping." "It is the women," Jane Jaffe Young writes, "who have avidly sought freedom from the velvet trap of marriage." The husbands "have nervously and at times bitterly clung to Victorian home and hearth, denouncing their 'liberated' wives as selfish home-wreckers."

When Ibsen's Nora first slammed her famous door, the notion seemed to be that she was closing it on the tyrant who lived within. Now we sense that she was alarming it on the house itself as well. In the end, what Nora may be asserting is that neither by birth nor by destiny is she a creature of the nest — that she can be a nomad as much as man, the fabled hunter.

Is mobility the last double standard? If so, it would seem to have fallen, and with it has fallen the concept of stability as an approved or desirable condition.

One must move in order to grow. This may be the commonest shared conviction of the day. The Sexual Revolution, Women's Liberation, the so-called "human-potential" movement — all the popular ideologies of the times finally have this to say: "I will not be confined."

By the old double standard of mobility, people — or rather, men — could have the

best of both worlds: all the tripping a man could want; and meanwhile, the home fires are kept burning by you-know-who.

But what if everybody's on some frontier or other and nobody's in the kitchen, strumming on the old banjo — least of all Dinah? Well, who really cares? The simple answer probably is: the children. The last of the conservatives, these junior humans prefer just a little more order than vertigo. Their first and most anxious question at home is: "When do we eat?" And on the road: "When do we stop?"

"And what about the children?" Paul Cowan has asked in the course of reviewing still another book in the new genre of escape literature. What if "it is no longer a question of talented women working and chauvinistic males resisting, but of privileged self-indulgent men and women lavishing incredible attention on themselves and ignoring their young? What if children — not oppressed women or men — are the real casualties?"

Any answer must be very tentative, very individual. But this, after all, was the question Odysseus had on his mind when he returned home to his son after 10 years.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

financial

Chinese cut price, boost crude-oil export to Japan

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo
The Chinese want to export more crude oil.

That was shown last week when China cut its petroleum price 70 cents a barrel to \$12.10 to make a deal with the International Oil Trading Company of Japan.

The contract called for the export of 5.4 million tons of crude to Japan this year.

Another private group engaged in the import of Chinese oil here, the Japan-China Oil Import Council, is expected to sign a second contract shortly. The two deals together, it is anticipated, will raise Japanese oil imports from China this year to about 8 million tons.

From Japan's standpoint, the new import level has two advantages:

1. It will further diversify and thus secure Japan's supplies of essential petroleum.

The 8 million tons of Chinese oil will only amount to some 3.2 percent of Japan's estimated total consumption this year of about 255 million tons.

Nevertheless, that import figure is almost twice the 4.2 million tons imported from China last year. (The Chinese contracted for 4.9 million tons last year, but 710,000 are to be delivered this quarter.)

Further, one Japanese expert figures that China will be exporting about 45 million tons of crude (worth about \$4 billion at today's prices) by 1978; 100 million tons (worth \$9 billion) in 1985; and 135 million tons (worth \$12 billion) in 1988.

Most of this oil would go to Japan. Thus Chinese crude would become a highly significant factor in Japan's economy.

2. The oil will mean continued growth in Chinese-Japanese trade this year, plus a useful reduction in the Japanese surplus in this trade.

Comparison made

In 1974, Japan's two-way trade with China increased 63.4 percent to \$3.2 billion. For the first time it exceeded Japan's trade with Taiwan, which amounted to \$2.9 billion last year.

This compares with the trade value of \$1.1 billion in 1972 when the two countries normalized their diplomatic relations.

The semigovernmental trade-promotion association, the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), valued Japan's exports to China in 1974 at \$1.9 billion, up 90.9 percent over the preceding year.

It reports that imports from China in the year were valued at \$1.3 billion, up 34 percent. That left a balance of \$683 million in Japan's favor.

Japanese imports of crude oil from China jumped fourfold last year. Japanese imports of other Chinese goods remained relatively sluggish with Japan sinking into a recession.

For instance, imports of textiles dropped 28.5 percent; imports of food increased 18.9 percent; and imports of raw materials rose 25.3 percent.

Under last year's oil contracts, Chinese oil was markedly higher in price than Indonesian oil, which is similar in quality. Now, the Japanese say, the Indonesians may be forced to



Oil drilling in Central China

Chinese will send more oil to feed the energy hunger of Japan's island economy

trim back their crude prices from the current level of \$12.60 a barrel.

Service inaugurated

Since the Japan-China joint communiqué of 1972, the two governments have negotiated three bilateral accords on trade, shipping, and aviation.

The aviation agreement resulted in

the inauguration of Tokyo-Peking Service last Sept. 28.

A nine-member Chinese Government delegation arrived in Tokyo last week to negotiate a government-to-government fisheries agreement, and last of the treaties specified by the 1972 communiqué. It will replace the present private-level agreement on fisheries.

Last June Nippon Steel Corporation

signed a \$200 million deal for exporting an integrated steel-rolling plant to China. The plant, having a yearly capacity of 3 million tons, is slated to be erected at Wuhan.

Such deals — plus the oil-export outlook — will likely further increase the importance of China in Japan's trade ranking. Last year China moved from 10th to 8th most-important trading partner for Japan.

CHINA'S OIL



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer; UPI photo

Iran buying gives lift to U.S. trade

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Shah of Iran's ambitious plans to industrialize his oil-rich but underdeveloped nation will provide some needed stimulus for the sagging U.S. economy and its bleak balance-of-payments picture.

A joint communiqué signed here recently signified Iran's "willingness" to purchase about \$15 billion in U.S. goods and services over the next five years.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger called the \$15 billion trade target "the largest agreement of this kind that has been signed by any two countries."

The items Iran plans to purchase from U.S. manufacturers are part of the Shah of Iran's program to use oil-sale profits to lift the living standard in his nation.

Projected Iranian purchases include: eight nuclear power plants, 20 prefabricated housing factories, 10,000 housing and apartment units, help in setting up an "integrated electronics industry" and assistance in various agricultural development projects.

Second largest exporter

Iranian officials here indicate that the purchases will be made with profits from the sale of oil to Japan and Western Europe. Iran is the world's second largest oil exporter after Saudi Arabia. However, its oil reserves are smaller than the Saudi's, spurring the Shah's desire to move rapidly in industrializing his underdeveloped nation.

According to U.S. officials, the \$15 billion in purchases will be divided into: \$5 billion for normal trade items, \$5 billion in military purchases, and \$5 billion for new projects including nuclear power plants.

Iran already is the world's largest importer of arms. Last year Iran purchased some \$1.5 billion in U.S. military equipment and services, according to Iranian officials. The \$5 billion arms purchase target for the next five years thus represents a decline in the rate of Iranian arms buying from the U.S.

Commitment emphasized

The eight major atomic power plants Iran wants to buy from the U.S. continue that nation's commitment to nuclear generation of electricity. Iran has four other nuclear power plants on order — two each from West Germany and France.

No contracts for the proposed Iranian purchases have been signed. But when they are they will increase trade between the two nations between 20 and 30 percent, depending on whether U.S. or Iranian statistics are used.

The increased sales to Iran are expected to improve the poor U.S. balance of payments picture. In 1974 the U.S. purchased \$7.96 billion more in goods abroad than it sold.

While there will be no immediate stimulative effect, the proposed Iranian purchases also will provide some much needed stimulus to the sagging U.S. economy, whose output in real terms declined 9.1 percent in the last three months of 1974.

Precious gems a beautiful, risky store for surplus cash

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
From the Financial Times Service

London
Traditionally, jewels have been a safeguard against catastrophe or hard times.

French courtiers collected them, rich ladies stuffed them in their handbags when they fled before the revolution. Values of fine rubies and emeralds at the moment suggest that such confidence is not misplaced.

In Hatton Garden, the London center of the wholesale trade for jewelers and one focus of the international gem market, dealers suggest that the value of high-quality stones has increased by more than 100 percent in three years.

Other authorities say that good quality emeralds and rubies doubled their value in 1973 alone.

There are hazards in the purchase of emeralds and rubies, dealers emphasize. Valuation of the stones is very much a question of the opinion of the expert dealer. There is no objective method of valuation which is

universally applied. Each stone is unique and each observer of the stone is unique in a narrow and specialized trade.

Rough guide to price

As a guide to value, dealers presently think in terms of between \$7,000 and \$12,000 a carat (approximately 205 milligrams) for high-quality emeralds and rubies, although the largest rubies tend to fetch more than the largest emeralds.

One reason for such high prices is that there are very few good stones in circulation. This means that the actual state of the market is more difficult to monitor than, say, diamonds, where the regular sales of the De Beers Central Selling Organization provide a focus for the trade.

Rubies and emeralds usually are traded on an individual basis. But when a fine stone is brought into circulation — often mounted on a piece of jewelry — there is, dealers say, no difficulty in finding a buyer.

The shortage of stones is the result of methods of mining distribution. Whereas diamond mining is a highly

organized industry, backed by the near-monopoly De Beers selling system, mining for emeralds and rubies is a much more casual affair, often undertaken by small operators.

Fine rubies rare

The finest rubies come from Burma, but there are very few these days. The mines in the Moguk Valley are nearly exhausted. What stones there are often leave the country as "semi-official exports," in the delicate words of one expert. In fact, government action to control the industry has not stopped substantial disposal by smugglers.

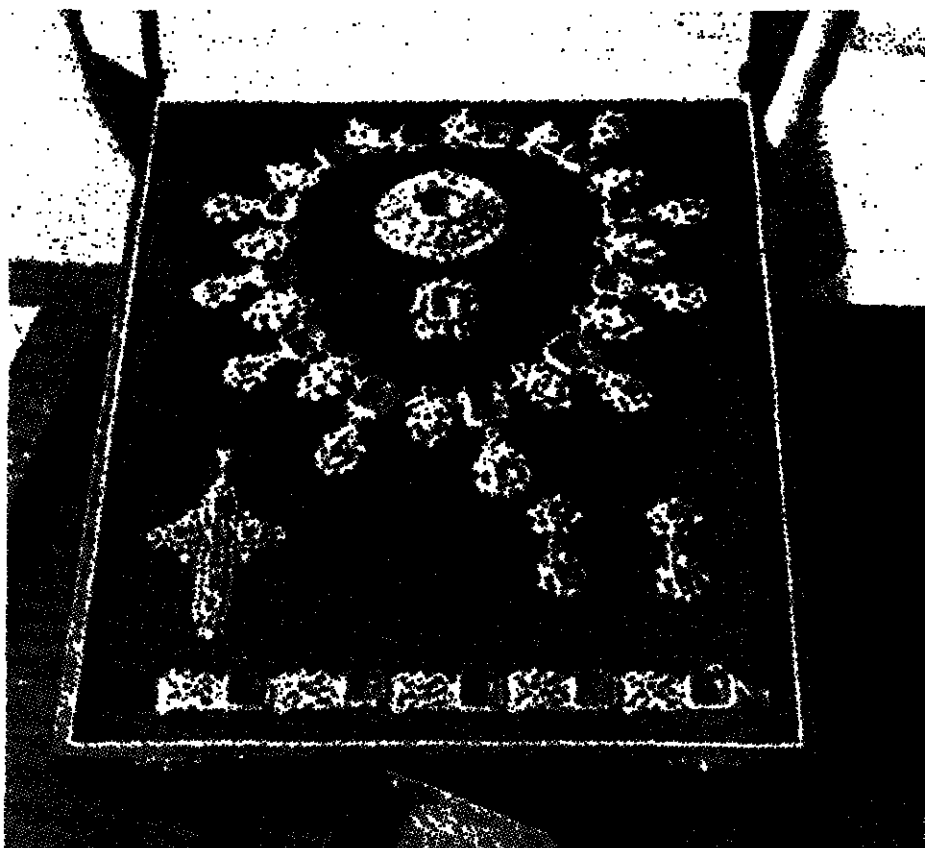
The mining seams are, in any case, often very thin, and despite recent developments in Kenya, major new deposits are rare.

The same is true of emeralds. The stones of finest quality come from Colombia, but again much of the output finds its own channels of export through the black market.

In the face of scanty supplies, rubies and emeralds of any size are achieving greater rarity value, which has increased their attraction as an investment against inflation.

There has been considerable Middle East interest in this form of investment. The sudden increase in oil wealth has resulted in a spread of money through securities and property and into gems, both dealers and jewelers say.

They consider that the Middle East is a market of vast importance for the future. Traditionally, it has been an area where jewels are prized.



UPI photo

No set rules govern valuation of gems

THERE IS A WAY OUT

By Santi Tafarella, Jr.

As currently applied, the tools of the Administration (fiscal policy, monetary policy, and debt management) are nearly useless. The United States of America has no shield to defend itself from depression other than to run head-on into massive inflation.

Through the use of neo-debt management and fiscal policy the government revenues and expenditures must be directed toward full employment while contracting indebtedness and reducing credit.

For 1975-76, this nation's most pressing need is a CONVALESCENCE PERIOD in which the economy would be given a breathing period to recover from over-consumption until national liquidity is restored.

Today's inflation-recession is the GREAT COUNTER-CYCLE of the GREAT DEPRESSION and what is occurring today is predictable.

Gold, as other than a commodity or currency may act as an instrument or barometer to measure the inflationary pressure on the devaluing dollar.

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BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Prime rate drops

A key interest rate — the prime rate charged by commercial banks on business loans — began another tumble Wednesday.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the nation's fifth largest bank, announced a sharp reduction in its prime rate to 7 1/2 percent. That is the lowest rate since June, 1973.

The one-half percentage point drop reflects the reduction in loan demand brought about by the recession.

Sugar need predicted

London
The world will need a one-third increase in sugar production over the next 10 years to meet growing demand, a United Nations sugar expert has told a 48-nation conference in London.

Dr. Albert Vilhoj, American chief of the sugar and beverages division of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, said 25 to 29 million tons more a year will be needed in the next decade.

That amounts to one-third of the present world crop.

Saudi warning

Amman, Jordan
A brother of King Faisal has been

quoted here as saying Saudi Arabia would blow up its oil fields if it found "that the oil will be used to subjugate us to the foreigner's will."

In an interview with the independent newspaper As-Sahab, the governor of Mecca, Prince Fawaz, said: "The Saudi Monarch [King Faisal] has explicitly and clearly defined Saudi Arabia's attitude to the various issues of destiny over which there can be no bargaining, whatever the pressures or threats."

The Arabs had no objection to reverting to life in tents and riding camels in order to protect their dignity, Prince Fawaz said.

IBM trial set May 19

New York
A federal judge has set May 19 for the trial of International Business Machines Corporation on anti-trust charges.

Canada car sales

General Motors of Canada, Ford of Canada, and American Motors, Canada, reported record February car sales.

General Motors said its new car sales were 26,326, up 10.3 percent in February from February, 1974, and 4.9 percent higher than the record of 25,082 in 1968.

Chrysler said car sales were 14,732 during February, down 1.3 percent

from the 14,921 total in February, 1974.

Ford February car sales were 15,984, up 2.9 percent from the previous February high of 15,536 set last year.

American Motors sold 3,564 cars in February, a 42.6 percent increase over the 2,499 sold in February, 1974.

Meanwhile, U.S. car sales during the month of February, were down slightly from the same month a year ago despite a boost from the rebate program, automakers reported.

Estimated February sales were 534,912, up from 462,681 in January but below the 567,200 sold in February, 1974.

Chrysler cuts bonuses

Detroit
The top directors and officers of financially ailing Chrysler Corporation received \$4,245,700 less pay last year than they did in 1973, the company has disclosed.

The executives received modest salary raises from 1973, but were given no cash bonuses. Cash bonuses two years ago totaled \$4,545,700.

The company lost a record \$2 million in 1974, but earned \$255 million in 1973.

Total compensation for the auto maker's 55 officers and directors in 1974 came to \$3,602,528, including voluntary pay cuts taken last December.

ملتان میں انجیل

sports

Robinson is casual about doing double duty

By Ed Rumill
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz. Frank Robinson knows that the ties of a playing manager in baseball's major leagues are more than a man can handle. But he considers himself one of the exceptions. "I know what others think," began the 36-year-old skipper of the Cleveland Indians. "I read the newspapers. I watch some TV. It was [Baltimore's] Earl Weaver, I think, who predicted I wasn't playing after a couple of months. Dick Williams [California] thinks I'll get the message as fast as spring training."

Well, he sees. My feeling about it is nothing to do with the double duty. If I can help the club, I'll play as a designated hitter. If it can win for me, that's all right too. This season will be settled with the signing of time, after we get a few games under our belts. I'm in no hurry to see 3,000 hits.

Love reporters assume the first job of a manager in major league history is carrying a personal ambition. This 1974 American League campaign, an ambition which demands regular appearance in the batter's box. He needs 100 hits to reach the 3,000 level and 26 home runs for 600. Of course I'd like to add those statistics to my playing record," Robinson said. "Who wouldn't? And remember, the Cleveland club signed me to a playing-manager contract. I don't do it just to reach for any personal goals. If I'm not contributing anything, I'll quit — just like that — sign a new contract if the club wants it that way."

It's his decision," said Phil Seghi, the club's general manager, as he sat and watched his team during a conditioning drill. "He'll make the right decision. And though this is unofficial, I think he should be 'docked' in any if he doesn't play. However, on the last day of last season [22 homers, 6 RBIs] I can't imagine him not hitting to our offense. He still is a quick bat and he doesn't have to

play in the field. All he has to do is walk from the bench to the plate and back. As a designated hitter, you have to think he can go on for two or three more years."

Capable coaching staff

Robinson is making the double duty of playing and managing as easy as possible. "I'll depend heavily on my coaches and I think we have one of the best staffs in the majors," he said. His aides are Tom McGraw, Dave Garcia, Jeff Torborg and Harvey Haddix, the last named in charge of the pitchers. Maury Willis is working with the base runners during spring training.

"Willis could improve us as much as 10 or 15 wins," said the manager. "Last season this club stole 79 bases and John Lowenstein had 36 of them. We've got to do something about that."

Robinson is also concentrating in another offensive area. "We had too many strikeouts," he stressed. "We've got to forget the fences and make better contact. We've got to concentrate on putting the ball in play."

But even in the early stages of training, Robinson was confident. Our front line starters — all eight of them — compare favorably with any in the American League," he said. "What we've got to find here is greater depth in pitching. After Gaylord and Jim Perry, and Fritz Peterson, we're thin. But we have several major-league arms among our kids. I think Haddix will help us significantly in this area. If he can come up with one or two added starters, we'll be in pretty good shape."

Stayed close in '74

The Indians were a much more consistent threat in the American League East a year ago than their fourth-place finish suggests.

"We stayed in there until the final month," Robinson recalled. "For a while, at mid-season, we actually went ahead of Baltimore and Boston. We just didn't have the depth to stay with them. But with our younger men more experienced, we hope it will be different this time."

The fleet-footed Lowenstein, Robinson insists, will see plenty of action, but it could be in several roles. Until Boog Powell joined the camp from Baltimore recently, Lowenstein was sure to be seen at first base in quite a few games. Now the manager talks of Powell as his regular at the berth, leaving the club's leading base stealer in the scramble for an outfield spot or in line for some designated hitting.



Frank Robinson

Having given Dave Duncan to the Orioles in the Powell deal, Robinson must depend on John Ellis as his No. 1 catcher. That, obviously, eliminates Ellis from the first base battle, if you can call it that. Jack Brohamer will probably be the second baseman, with Buddy Bell back at third and Frank Duffy at shortstop. Duane Kuiper and Angel Hermoso may give Brohamer a tussle at second.

The outfielders, besides Lowenstein, are Charley Spikes, George Hendrick, Oscar Gamble and newcomer Ken Berry, the defensive genius. Gamble did a fine job as a designated hitter a year ago and probably will be doing it again.

Among the rookie corps, Robinson has his eyes on Bruce Billingsen, who broke in with the Indians as a relief specialist late in '74. Being left-handed, he has an edge on the other youngsters. "I'll give Billingsen every chance to join the Perrys and Peterson up front," the manager said.

Game plan

By Larry Eldridge

It just isn't true that everybody lost interest in the National Hockey League's regular season races back around January 1. Some of us became disenchanted much earlier than that — like before the season started.

The new four division format is one culprit, splitting up most of the old rivalries and making regular season championships much less meaningful. The real clincher, though, was the money hungry decision to let everybody but the Oshawa Peewees into the playoffs.

There are 18 teams in the expansion-diluted NHL these days, only six of which bear any resemblance to a legitimate contender for the Stanley Cup. But league president Clarence Campbell & Co. managed to devise a playoff system in which another half dozen clubs will automatically qualify to serve as cannon fodder in the early rounds.

So we started out back in October knowing that nobody really cared much about the regular season any more, and that furthermore all of the really strong teams and several not-so-strong ones were going to be in the playoffs anyway. That didn't leave much to sustain us for 80 games stretching all the way to April, did it now, Clarence?

Another problem besetting anyone with a sense of fair play is the obvious inequity of the system. This is showing up more and more now as the New York Islanders and Atlanta Flames battle for the one remaining berth in their division while other much poorer teams already are clinch qualifiers elsewhere.

The idea was to keep up fan interest with playoff races in the various divisions, but it hasn't worked out that way. All of which goes to prove that there is such a thing as poetic justice — and that the best laid plans often go astray when you have teams like Wash-

ington, Kansas City, and California cluttering up your cellars.

Actually, the Islanders-Flames duel for third place in the Patrick Division has been the only race of any real consequence for months now. Every other team in the league has known since early in the season whether it was going to be in the playoffs or not, and thus the only goal left to fight was for a better position in the standings. This can mean things like easier playoff opponents, the home ice advantage, prestige, and a little



Clarence Campbell

extra money — all important in their own way, but not really vital like the stakes of the Islanders-Flames race.

It's a sad commentary that the eventual loser of this battle between solid, winning teams will have to sit on the sidelines while clubs like Toronto and St. Louis are in the playoffs. These sorry excuses for contenders can't even play .500 hockey, yet are sure qualifiers because they have nothing but hopeless tallenders to beat out in their relatively weak divisions.

Perhaps it's impossible to eliminate all such inequities, but surely there are ways to keep it from being as bad as this. Both pro football and basketball, for

instance, qualify a couple of extra "wild card" teams to avoid penalizing a deserving club which happens to play in the wrong division.

This year, as it turns out, the NHL could have avoided the whole problem simply by sticking to its original idea of qualifying the four division winners plus the next eight teams with the best records. The only difference would have been that Toronto and St. Louis would be fighting for the final opening — as they should be.

Of course an even better solution, if the NHL could only overcome their greed for a few moments, would be to go back to eight playoff teams. Qualifying 12 teams, some of them with losing records, is obviously a joke. Furthermore, most observers have been saying for years that the playoffs are too long — and now they're going to be even longer due to the extra round needed to eliminate some of that cannon fodder at the beginning.

The teams required to do the eliminating in these best-of-three opening series, by the way, will be those which fail to finish first in the regular season races. This might lead one to assume that such races do have a little bit of meaning after all, since the champions get a bye in the first round of the playoffs. That remains to be seen, however, for there are two schools of thought about the value of rest as opposed to keeping sharp through competition. Who will be better off, for instance — the Buffalo Sabres skating around a practice rink for a few days, or the Boston Bruins amusing themselves by knocking off the likes of the Blues or the Maple Leafs?

The whole thing is academic anyway, of course, since everyone knows that you can name six teams (Flyers, Canadiens, Sabres, Kings, Bruins, and Rangers) and be sure of having not only the eventual cup winner but also the four semifinalists.

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food

Economical turkey parts good for hearty stew

By a staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey parts are a good buy these days, and most thrifty cooks know it. The big birds are cut up and frozen in convenient tray packages — in the case of turkey thighs, for example, they are packaged two or three to a tray.

If you've cooked them for family meals, or for parties, you know that they are all dark meat; each thigh is about three-quarters of a pound, and they can be used easily in a variety of casseroles and one-dish meals.

well with the onions and the dark meat.

To save time, this recipe calls for adding pickling spices, tied in a cheesecloth bag, to the stew mixture, rather than mixing and measuring the spices on your own.

Usually pickling spice is a mixture of allspice, coriander, mustard seed, bay leaves, ginger, cloves, chilies, black peppercorns, mace, and cardamom. They are tied into a cheesecloth bag and added to the stew mixture.

The flavor cooks through the cheesecloth, and the addition of garlic, oil, vinegar, and tomatoes makes a tasty dish that is not too highly seasoned.

Turkey with Onions

- 4 turkey thighs (about 3½ pounds)
- 12 small onions
- 3 cloves garlic, whole
- 2 teaspoons pickling spices
- ¼ cup olive oil
- ¼ cup vinegar
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1 16-ounce can whole tomatoes
- 1 6-ounce can tomato paste
- 1 teaspoon sugar

Wash turkey thighs and pat dry with paper towel. Brown slightly in ¼ cup oil. Peel onions and leave whole. Place 2 thighs in the bottom of a Dutch oven. Add 6 onions on top. Place remaining 2 thighs on the onions, finishing with the remaining onions. Add garlic, pickling spices in cheesecloth bag, and remaining ingredients.



New way to serve all-American bird

Cover tightly and heat to boiling. Turn heat low and simmer, covered, 2 to 2½ hours, until meat is tender and liquid is reduced to a sauce. Remove spices. Serves 6 to 8.

This recipe for Turkey Cacciatore is a delicious way of using turkey leftovers as well as turkey pieces. It is from an English cookbook, the Good Housekeeping Cookery Book, compiled by the Good Housekeeping Institute of London.

It is an excellent standard cookbook, complete with sections on

homemade sweets, entertaining ideas, kitchen planning, savories, and hot and cold puddings. Here is one of the recipes for turkey.

Turkey Cacciatore

- 1 small onion, skinned and chopped
- 1 clove garlic, skinned and chopped
- 1 carrot, peeled and thinly sliced
- 1 bay leaf
- Olive or cooking oil
- 1 4½-ounce can tomato juice
- Salt and pepper
- ½ pound cooked turkey, cubed

- 1 tablespoon flour
- Pinch of basil, and allspice mixed
- 1 package frozen peas

Cook the onion, garlic, carrot, and bay leaf in 2 tablespoons oil for about 10 minutes. Add tomato juice and season with salt and pepper, then simmer for 20 minutes. Remove bay leaf.

Coat cubed turkey with flour, basil, and allspice. Fry gently in a little oil. Pour tomato sauce over turkey and peas and simmer for 10 minutes. Serve over a bed of cooked macaroni.

Doing colorful, aromatic, delicious things with cabbage

By Diane Young
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Shelburne, Vt.

My family likes to come inside from the Vermont "wintah" and be greeted by the good smell of special things cooking. Rodkaal, a holiday favorite at our house, will bring them for a

peek in the oven everytime. This almost unpronounceable Danish dish is colorful as well as delicious, but just call it by its American translation.

Rodkaal (Braised Red Cabbage)

- 1 medium red cabbage, shredded
- 4 tablespoons butter

- 1 tablespoon honey or maple syrup
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup water
- 1/3 cup cider vinegar
- ¼ cup currant jelly
- 1 apple, cored and grated

Wash the cabbage, remove the tough outer leaves, cut out the core and either shred or chop the cabbage finely. You should have about 9 cups. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees F. Combine the butter, honey or maple syrup, salt, water and vinegar in an ovenproof 4 to 5 quart casserole. When the mixture comes to a boil and the butter is melted, add the cabbage and toss thoroughly. Bring to a boil again, cover tightly and bake for two hours. It shouldn't cook dry, but check it occasionally. About 10 minutes

before it's done, stir in the jelly and grated apple, cover and finish cooking. The taste will improve if you let it rest for a day in the refrigerator and then reheat on top of the stove or in a 325 degree F. oven. This serves 6.

Here is another way of cooking cabbage — simple, but very good.

Austrian Style Cabbage

- 8 cups shredded cabbage
- ¼ cup bacon fat or butter
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons paprika
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion
- 1 cup sour cream

Saute the cabbage in the bacon fat 5 minutes, stirring as it cooks. Add the salt, paprika, and onion. Turn into a 1-quart baking dish and pour the sour cream over the top. Bake at 350 degrees about 30 minutes and serve it hot. This serves 4 to 6.

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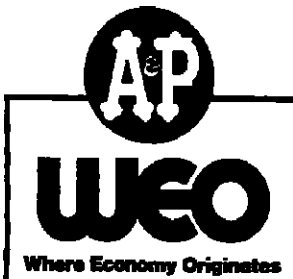


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International menus from Dickens days

By Christine Terp
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

In the days of Charles Dickens while the wealthy people dined on stuffed geese at Christmas, the poor were able to manage only an oyster stew, according to *The Everyman's Cook* — a gastronomic cook's tour (Quadrangle \$3.95).

Mrs. Theodora Zavin, a member of a group of five couples who have been enjoying group international dinners for three years, collected the recipes and menus for the book.

A dedicated Dickens reader, she happily researched his novels for food references necessary for authentic Christmas dinner. The menu includes the poor family's star stew (oysters were a lowly dish Dickens's time), and the rich family's stuffed goose.

Trinkets mixed in batter

Plum pudding is made in the traditional everyone-share-in-the-stir way, with little trinkets mixed in batter. The group decided it would be wise to eliminate several of the ones suggested by Mrs. Dickens. Her menu for 10 people included 24 different choices — including five desserts.

The setup of the monthly dinner is simple; yet it is this setup that gives the group its character, Mrs. Zavin feels. A country is agreed upon, each couple is "assigned" a country. As the cooks decide on their recipe they check with each other to make sure they aren't duplicating — find two courses, for example.

Some of the recipes are reconstructions of dishes one member may have sampled while traveling or in a foreign restaurant. Others are drawn from personal collections. All authentic, says the author.

Traditions observed

Mrs. Zavin and her friends on their dinners in the tradition of a country. Chinese meals, she says, should involve all the senses. If crackling rice and crunchy bam shoots are more than another feast. And a true Indian dinner is served at once, including the dessert.

"There's nothing that doesn't itself to casual preparation," said, "and there are recipes to suit both the reluctant cook and the gourmet."

To make it easy to track down the exotic ingredients there is a shopping-source list, while some items have mail-order sources. Under the "Where to Buy" section such foods as papadam from India, tiger-lily buds for Chinese dishes, pickled walnuts, often used in British recipes. Most of the recipes, however, use ingredients available in the average supermarket.



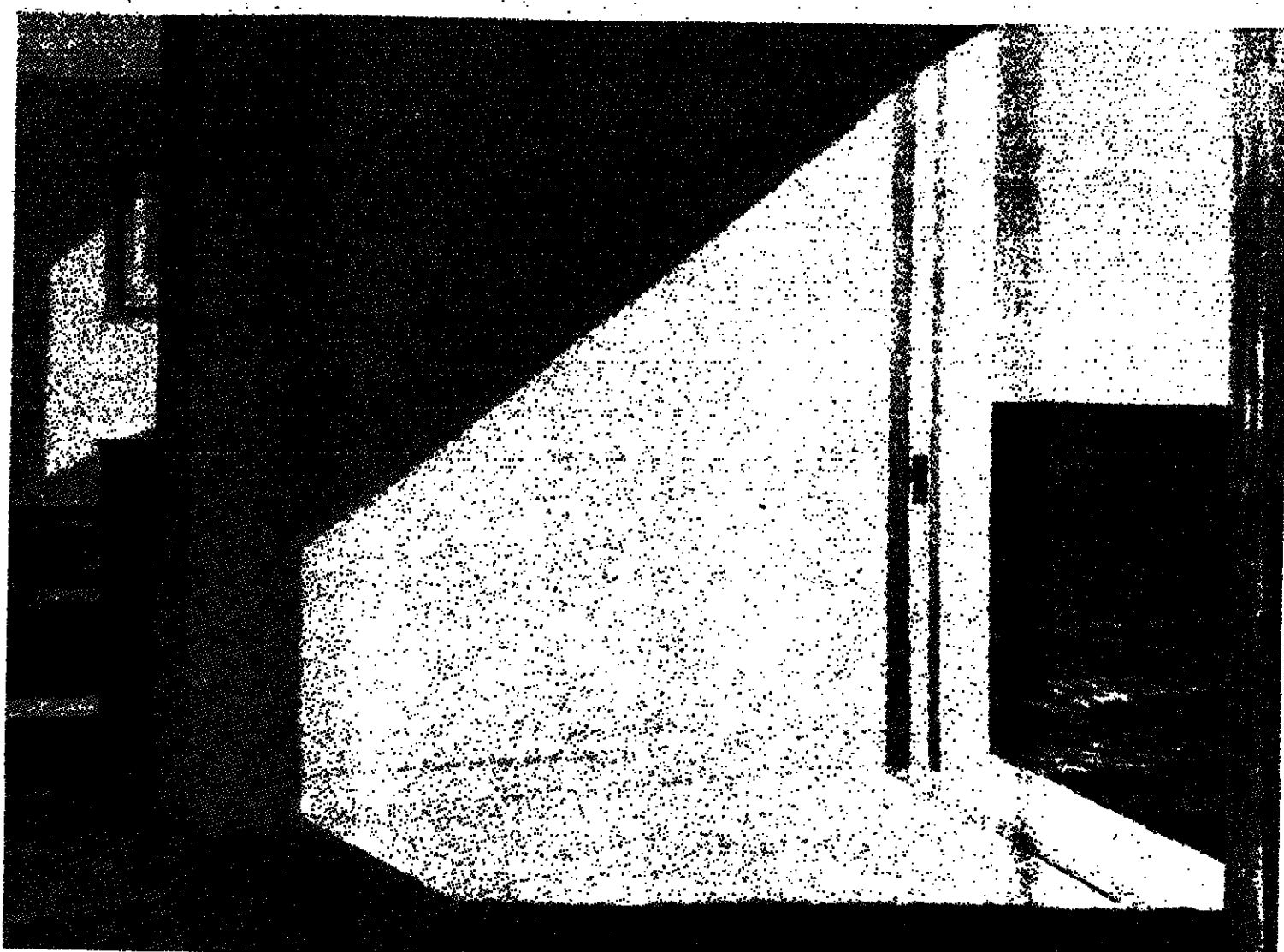
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Courtesy of the Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, Conn., bequest of Stephen Carlton Clark
"Rooms by the Sea" 1951: Oil on canvas by Edward Hopper

A room by the sea

A friend once asked painter Edward Hopper what he was after in his use of light in a painting. Hopper replied: "I'm after ME."

My rooms by the sea fill themselves up with the expansive geometry of light. They are not so much rooms as the idea of rooms, bleached white as a shell.

Here by the sea, my days widen around me as flowers opening to the music of water against water, water against sand, water against sea-grasses, water against stone.

The light is complete, like clear water flowing around me. My shadows vanish. The light is a state of mind, a blessing provided. It is like living at the heart of the sun.

I come burdened with purposes, plans, all my efforts and tire-some trying. But then it happens. Always. I suddenly become larger than day. I stretch myself out from horizon to horizon, filling up with light like noon. I become new, fresh as a sea-breeze.

I become MYSELF.

Alex Noble

A new day and its colors

It has been several months since I unplugged my radio and stereo set, and I admit that at first the silence depressed me. I felt completely abandoned, totally alone with nothing to hear. But I didn't plug them back in, because I was curious as to how I would deal with the silence.

Gradually I began to hear sounds; the sounds of the day, former childhood sounds. I started hearing birds in flight. Then I found myself hearing the cooing of pigeons on the ledge of my window and the rustle of their wings. Sounds that I had heard as strange noises I now heard as natural music, the voices of nature moving.

After a few weeks of this natural entertainment I stopped feeling the tension that hourly news broadcasts had built up. I started relaxing and simply enjoying the length of a day. Soon I learned to stand still and see the sunlight appear in a room. I began to mark the color changes of the day.

Dusk became my favorite time when the late afternoon light, golden orange and damask pink, turned into pale bluish violet, then to delft, and from dark bottle ink blue to dense

Prussian purple. I had no view, just the corner of an old church, but I realized a scene was not necessary. It was the color of atmospheric light that I had learned to love.

As I continued to learn natural lessons, a certain curiosity about nature developed and I started exploring the park. Knowing its bad reputation, I walked through it quickly. Everything looked dismal, lifeless, ready for winter. But my curiosity had begun to grow and day after day I found myself back in the park.

Each time I returned I walked a little more slowly looking for the beauty I felt was there. Finally one morning, when I stepped into the park, it happened. The hidden beauty appeared in colors, hundreds of hues and chromes.

I saw tree trunks the color of eggplant purple; barks of rose madder, maroon, deep medieval violet brown. I saw branches and sky in Gothic patterns of light cerise blue, cross vaulted with cobalt; bluish green and lavender mist interlaced with light sea green and lighter red lavender limbs.

Then I saw moving colors, pigeons

flying, landing, walking — buff and plum gray, powder white and creme, chocolate brown and deep lead blue with obsidian and stink collars turning in the sunlight to flashing blue green and iridescent alizarin crimson.

I left the park dazed. When I returned home, I wondered if I would ever see what I had seen again. But each time I returned to the park I saw as magnificent color as I had seen the first time though it was entirely different. I began to realize that each day had its own colors; the sun, whether clear or clouded, its own brightness; the clouds, their number, size, placement, movement — the wind and the rain changing the elements of color.

Once I saw bright fall sunlight interrupted by so many clouds passing in front of it that the trees and flora flashed bright manila white and deep indigo blue. Another time I saw the rain transform a morning of soft autumnal hues into an affusive afternoon aflame with paths of golden topaz.

That same day I saw the transition of a small, dry, leafless tree into a sculpture of delicate tiers of tiny

teardrops, all with a jewel-like moon reflected in their centers.

Every time I returned home and sat waiting for dusk, I would think about the colors I had seen that day. And yesterday I was so preoccupied with my thoughts that I didn't notice the transition of late afternoon light and ended my reverie in the dark.

When I got up and turned on the lights, I was stunned by the sudden, even, electric brightness that flooded the room. The shock made me realize that evening had to be more than a garish imitation of day.

After thinking all night of ways to solve the enigma of electric evenings, it occurred to me that candlelight might be a solution. But on the way back from the park this afternoon, I suddenly realized that the real glory of an evening must be sunlight's counterpart, moonlight.

So here I sit tonight, at dusk, candles in hand in case there is no moon, anticipating the after beauty of dusk, evening, feeling less impatient for morning to come because I am so curious about the colors of the night.

John Henninger

The Monitor's daily religious article

Keep the channels clear

I once boarded on a farm where the land was partly irrigated. The day the ditch-rider arrived to open the sluice gates and flood the irrigation canal was a major occasion. It was not a time, however, for the farmer to sit back and just watch the water flow. The precious liquid did no good in the canal. It had to pour through the smaller irrigation ditches and flow down every row of grain in order to reach and nourish the thirsty roots. This demanded hours with the hoe under the hot summer sun, deepening the channels and clearing away obstructions.

The first two verses of a hymn in the *Christian Science Hymnal* read:

Make channels for the streams of Love,
Where they may broadly run;
And Love has overflowing streams,
To fill them every one.

But if at any time we cease
Such channels to provide,
The very founts of love for us
Will then seem parched and dried.

Love is a synonym for God, as the disciple John indicated when he wrote: "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God. He that loveth not knoweth not God; for God is love." Using the word in this same sense, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

What a comfort it is to know the nearness of God as divine Love, universally available and constantly pouring His love into the consciousness of each of His children. Unlike the irrigation water, which flowed through the sluice gates only at appointed times and for limited periods, the inexhaustible resources of divine Love are instantly and continuously available to each one of us.

However, this continuous supply of good can only reach and bless every field of our human ex-

perience if, like the farmer, we do our part. It is up to us to make the channels for Love, to make sure that every thought, word, and act is motivated and governed by Love. Once made, we have the additional task of keeping the channels clear of all obstructions. Patiently and persistently we must remove every rock of jealousy or criticism, every pebble of pride or prejudice, every grain of selfishness or indifference. We must remove the largest obstruction of all — belief in material existence and in matter and its so-called laws and limitations. For man is the spiritual reflection of God, expressing — in his true being — everything that God is. This we must do constantly and conscientiously in our own thought — not in that of our neighbor. Only through such persistent effort on our part can we prove the ever-present availability and activity of that divine Love which meets every human need.

In answer to the question, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" Christ Jesus replied: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

To obey "the first and great commandment" and love God supremely opens wide the sluice gates through which the streams of divine Love may flood our consciousness. To obey the second commandment cited by Jesus and love our neighbor as ourselves turns these floodtides of Love into every avenue of our experience.

¹Hymnal, No. 182; ²John 4:7, 8; ³Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 494; ⁴Matthew 22:36-39.

Daily Bible verse

For him we live, and move and have our being. Acts: 17:28

Breathing . . .

We write to taste life twice, in the moment, and in the retrospection. We write, like Proust, to render all of it eternal. . . . When I don't write I feel my world shrinking. I feel I am in a prison. I feel I lose my fire, my color. Writing should be a necessity, as the sea needs to heave. I call it breathing.

Excerpt from "Diaries, Volume V" by Anais Nin, Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich, Inc.

Anais Nin

Restraint

I cannot see beyond the round white dome that crushes against my window.

The sun through the glass insinuates itself into the depths and turns of my ear, nests in my hair.

I should like to go away so I would have excuse to send you letters saying:

How the snow is like Arabia in the afternoon when the wind flings it, whitening the blue air. How like white sugar to walk in, at morning. How it stings in the face, swift as an insult.

One doesn't say that sort of thing at noon, face to face over chowder.

Norma Farber

Cynthia B. Warneck

Atlantic coast lighthouses

Like ruins of some ancient rite That coastal men observe no more, Each lighthouse stands without its light, A haunted castle by the shore; Now radar's modern sciences Can chart each ship upon the sea And calibrate appliances To mark each course invisibly.

Mere cenotaphs for seafarers Now monument each tidal shoal Where signals never shine again Where dark Atlantic surges roll: Cape Henry, Twin Lights on the Highlands, West Quoddy, Gay Head, Fire Island, Nantucket, Owl's Head, Plymouth Bay.

Here once, like sentries at their posts, These solitary sentinels Kept lonely vigils on these coasts To beam each beacon to the swell: Now Barnegat and Portland Head, Block Island, Hatteras, Cape Fear, And Cape Elizabeth, instead, Call darkness in to gather here.

Carl John Bostelmann

To live without a hearth

The last home fire went out for me eight years ago, when we moved to the 15th floor of a new high-rise apartment building. We left behind us four fireplaces and the upkeep of a large and aging house.

How to live without a hearth?

Well, for one thing, you turn to the sun — whether clouded or revealed — more often, more searchingly. And, for another, in the night hours you wait for the break of day with livelier expectancy. You can't kindle a fire in the meantime. You can't turn inward in your apartment toward a prim makeshift sun symbol. You abide only half at home; the other half of you turns away. A kind of indoor-outdoor survival.

The fireplaces I've known — in those hearthside days — have all been situated against inner walls. So I've turned my back on windows to watch a homemade altar flicker and flame. To think of the times I've neglected the piercing look of outdoor things in favor of the dreamy warmth, the domesticity of blazing logs! Prometheus served us too well. His theft has tamed us. We're so taken with this technique of ignition we're drawn away from exploring those universal fires, the light of day and of dusk, the stars in their flame and flicker. How often do you suppose you'd walk out onto your balcony on a fierce winter night, if you lay smug in the reach of a hearth, lulled to ease in the conviction that the

focal point, the sacred place of this household, was the fire you'd built and kindled? To think I might have missed those mid-December Gemini nights, each star a celestial drop of mercury sliding down a chute of sky!

Defenders of the hearth speak of "primal need," and "sanctuary." That prim radiance at the foot of the chimney is a most modest reminder of our prime flagrant source. The great sun that saves our planet from extinction is dauntlessly idealized across the andirons. A lenient compromise takes the token for the burning immensity. The hearth is comforting, of a comfortable human size. The metonymy allays our major homage. The small sign "makes do" for the enormous thing signified.

No great harm, granted, in enjoying the home fires. No great hazard, either. No risk of encountering that huge burning presence which confronts us under the skies. If, in these northern latitudes, we turn indoors in winter, at least we can turn back to the windows through which that presence shines or dims or darkens. Most days and nights I'm glad my windows reach from ceiling to floor, drafts and all. I rejoice in this 15th-story site, the strenuous exposure, the unmitigated 285 degrees of view. I do regret a little fire on little fireplaces — but not often, not vastly.

Being all that you are

Within the heart of every man, woman, and child is a deep-seated desire for fulfillment. Many have found that a more-alive understanding of the Bible has released God-given talents. They have begun to understand their capabilities as the children of God.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, March 6, 1975

The Monitor's view

Iranian ally

The fast-rising eminence of Iran is not news. But the speed with which the United States is building up Iran as the pivotal power in a region stretching from North Africa to South Asia is somewhat breathtaking.

The just-signed economic agreement under which Iran will purchase a whopping \$15 billion worth of American goods and services over five years is a part of this build-up. The deal includes eight nuclear plants, housing, factories, hospitals, an electronics industry, a port, and agricultural technology. It is described as the largest accord of this kind.

What lies behind it? Basically, a geopolitical strategy.

Washington's interest in Iran has a long history, it will be recalled. After World War II the U.S. used its influence at the United Nations to get the Russians out of Iran. Later, it was instrumental in overthrowing leftist Premier Mossadegh and restoring the Shah to his throne.

Today, against the background of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the oil crisis, Washington sees Iran as its chief ally and bulwark against the outward thrust of the Russians in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The strategic objective is to keep Soviet expansionism in check and safeguard the vital flow of oil to the West and Japan.

The Russians may have lost leverage in such countries as Egypt. But they are pressing their influence in Syria, Iraq, and India. Iran, traditionally anti-Russian, is now showing greater concern in protecting the Indian Ocean as well as the Persian Gulf against Soviet encroachment.

There is much to be gained from the agreement aside from the broad geopolitical benefit. In the context of Henry Kissinger's new round of peace efforts in the Middle East, Washington can now count on Iran not to join any future oil embargo against the U.S. — and to provide sufficient oil to Israel should it withdraw from Sinai oil fields.

Economically, the pact promises good business for American companies at a time when the nation is trying to lift itself out of economic slump.

There are, however, unanswered questions about the long-term implications of the agreement. Some people feel the Shah is moving too rapidly to industrialize his country and may overextend himself.

On the nuclear side, the U.S. says that the reactors sold to the Shah will be subject to appropriate safeguards under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which Iran has signed. But, given the Shah's ambitions to become a major power, some doubt that he will refrain from developing a nuclear weapons capability.

There is also the uncertainty of Iran's future political development. Many Americans will question the wisdom of such enormous support for a clearly authoritarian ruler who brooks no internal opposition. Will this one day pose a dilemma for the U.S.?

These factors are bound to be worrisome. But the fact remains that the United States needs Iran and Iran needs the United States. And this imperative now dictates the burgeoning alliance.

Berlin's terror-struck election

The safe return of kidnapped mayoral candidate Peter Lorenz provided a happy climax to West Berlin's city election furore. But sobering questions still remained:

- Would the meeting of terrorists' demands in the delicately negotiated release of Mr. Lorenz encourage further political kidnappings in West Germany, where no other prominent public figure has been abducted since World War II?

Concern is expressed that such tactics might be used to force release of imprisoned leaders of the left-wing guerrilla Baader-Meinhof gang, whose trial comes up in May. Government spokesmen acknowledged the potential effect of freeing jailed anarchists in exchange for Mr. Lorenz but warned that this was not a precedent and should not be "misunderstood by the abductors and other terrorists."

- Would the election's swing toward Mr. Lorenz's right-of-center Christian Democratic party threaten the continuation of the more liberal Social Democrats' sway since World War II?

Though the Christian Democrats did not receive enough votes

to control the West Berlin government, they got more than the Social Democrats. The latter will apparently be forced to form a coalition with the Free Democrats to remain in power.

Such a coalition is already part of the national West German scene in Bonn, where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, could also be shaken if the Christian Democratic trend continues as expected in forthcoming state elections. The loss of a highly regarded and effective leader such as Mr. Schmidt would be a stiff price to pay for what seems to be German voters' yearning for a change. His real test will not come until the national elections in 1976.

Ironically, West Germany's recent record on meeting economic problems, maintaining law and order, and dealing with Communist Eastern Europe has been a good one. Yet there has been a flurry of radical violence, and the voters' conservative swing seems to represent a demand for additional security. It is a longing not confined to Germany, and politicians throughout the spectrum will have to respond to it with their most enlightened insights as time goes on.

Equal rights push needed

The Illinois Senate's postponement of a vote to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment this week underscores how the drive for passage has stalled.

Only four more states must ratify the amendment, which declares that "equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex." But at least two of the 34 states that have ratified the amendment now want to rescind their action. And the amendment's backers now think that, though 1975 has been officially declared International Women's Year, it may not be the year for final ERA passage.

Resistance to passage has some new as well as familiar roots. In strictly legal terms, it is argued that such an amendment is not necessary. Current legislation such as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 attacks sex discrimination. The Supreme Court recently has refused to uphold statutes or practices that give men privileges not afforded women, suggesting that the high court is already moving toward a fuller recognition of women's rights.

The resistance in the ERA's

homestretch is also due to nonlegal causes. The recession, the recent period of social unrest on the campuses, the contention in cities over racial integration, the surge in divorces — indeed a large conflux of social and economic events — have left many citizens perplexed at the pace of change. And, however unfairly, the amendment is at least momentarily caught in the reaction against events which have altered familiar community, job, and family patterns.

A concerted effort by President Ford to join Mrs. Ford in urging passage of the amendment, could help overcome resistance as shown this week by the Illinois Legislature. The measure could be passed this year.

However, it may be more likely that 1976 — still well short of the 1979 deadline — will be the year for ERA passage. It will be a presidential election year and the bicentennial year — a compelling combination of the drive of elected officials to accomplish things politically and the renewed awareness of the broader need for equal rights which led to the nation's founding.

Opinion and commentary

'Help . . . how about pretty quick throwing me a parachute'



State of the nations

The Ford presidency

By Joseph C. Harsch

A lot of Americans are expressing dissatisfaction with some of the things which have been done at and by the White House since Gerald Ford became President, and most of these are just the inevitable sort of things which happen in every presidency. No president ever succeeded in pleasing all the citizens of the country all of the time, or even tried.

But there is one particular type of criticism which has returned after a hiatus to the Washington scene and which itself provides a measure of how much the Americans have of what they thought they wanted when they got rid of Richard Nixon.

This new complaint is that Mr. Ford is not being decisive enough soon enough. In its common form it finds expression in such terms as: Why doesn't he do something? Why is he stalling around? Why so much talk when we want action?

Well, in the old days of the Kennedy-Johnson-Nixon era Americans had a lot of bold, quick, decisive action by presidential edict. And this was precisely the hallmark of what has come to be known as the "imperial presidency." Beginning with Kennedy the president became progressively less a man who presided over the processes of government in Washington and became progressively more a one-man generator and executor of national policy.

It isn't stretching words too much to say that John F. Kennedy became a king and both Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon were emperors. The United States moved far toward a structure of government in which the man at the top increased in power to the point where the old American constitutional system existed on paper more than in fact.

The essence of the imperial system is the concentration of policymaking at the center. The Kennedy-Johnson-Nixon period was marked by the decline of influence in policymaking of the Cabinet, of the Congress, of the judiciary, of the academic community, of the press, and of the officials of states and cities.

Gerald Ford was sent to the White House from Capitol Hill to dismantle the imperial system and restore the older American system as it existed and was practiced down through the Eisenhower presidency. And he has done it. And in the new complaints about not enough action in Washington we have the inevitable result.

Allowing Congress, governors, mayors, the academic community, the press, etc., to rejoin policymaking process means slower action. The one indisputable advantage of the imperial system is that it can act quickly. The price is the arbitrary quality of the action, but it is fast. Under President Nixon Americans came to find the price too high, which is precisely why Americans now have for their president a man who does not make quick, bold decisions on his own without first taking counsel of all those people and organizations which are interested in the decision.

Gerald Ford is taking counsel on all matters of important and complex nature. The Congress has not been so constantly involved in the policymaking process since the Eisenhower administration. The public seminar on economic policy brought to Washington most of the top economists of

the country. Academic and "think tank" experts again shuttle back and forth between their normal haunts and the corridors of power in Washington.

It is important to recognize that the new-old system of government by consultation has its advantages as well as disadvantages. There is no perfect system of government. Those who complain of too much talk and too little action in Washington are the reverse of those who before complained of too arbitrary action.

The pendulum has swung a long way back from the Kennedy-Johnson-Nixon era. Perhaps it has swung a bit too far back. For one thing Congress is intruding too much and too far into foreign policy. But that pendulum had certainly gone much too far in the direction of arbitrary government. The present system is slower and perhaps less efficient. But it is a lot safer.

Readers write

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you, Takashi Oka and The Christian Science Monitor. Your series, "Managing Our Planet," provided essential facts and observations about the critical situations mankind is rapidly approaching. Man's interdependence has never been so apparent, and the consequent need for comprehensive decisions and actions has never been so essential. Such actions can only follow a significant increase in the public's awareness of these problems and of their potential effect on mankind.

Oka rightly emphasizes the importance of the "vision" mankind will choose, noting that a realistic vision is based on a realistic understanding of complex problems. If any vision is to be given enough individual, national, and international support to be effective (and effective soon), it is necessary that the public of every nation is well enough informed to give that support.

The Monitor has taken the important first step toward informing readers of these problems with articles which are concerned with anticipating worldwide crisis rather than merely reporting them in an after-the-fact manner. Only through an increased public awareness of these problems will isolated national perspectives approach comprehensive global views and thus enable mankind to choose its future direction.

I support and encourage this type of reporting concern, and sincerely hope other publications will follow this example.

Ottawa, Kan. Thomas Shea

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In his very suggestive articles, Mr. Oka discusses the "political" consequences of a situation in which we would encounter increasing and severe scarcities of materials and food. He reports on the view of Mr. Toynbee who believes that an age of such scarcities would require an authoritarian or even totalitarian government.

I feel very much opposed to this opinion. Mr. Toynbee, it seems to me, is misled by the concept of a besieged city with limited supplies of neces-

Indo-China: disaster for whom?

By Charles Yost

Washington

One would hesitate to write for the hundredth time about the war in Indo-China were it not that a United States administration is for the thousandth time demanding emergency aid there to stave off "disaster."

Disaster for whom? It is hard to see what worse disaster could befall the Cambodian people than the sanguinary horrors we see daily on TV and in the press.

In Cambodia and Vietnam the basic human interests of simple men, women, and children have long since been overwhelmed and blotted out by the ambitions of their leaders on both sides, by the interests and rivalries of the great powers, and by the political and private compulsions that move the leaders of those powers.

In support of its almost frantic appeal to Congress for emergency aid to "save" Cambodia and South Vietnam, the administration presents both moral and political arguments.

President Ford wrote in a letter to House speaker Carl Albert last week that the "moral question" is whether the U.S. will "deliberately abandon a small country in the midst of its life and death struggle."

There are two aspects to this "moral question." The first is whether it is in fact a moral action on the part of the U.S. to contribute to prolonging the agony of the Cambodian people, particularly when by the administration's own estimates the chances of such prolongation salvaging the Lon Nol government and producing a peaceful settlement are extremely dubious.

The second aspect of the "moral question" is whether the fact that the U.S. has for some time aided a foreign government under attack imposes upon it a moral commitment to support that government indefinitely no matter what its behavior or its prospects.

Is the prolongation of the "life and death struggle," after five years in Cambodia and 15 in Vietnam, in the interests of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, or only of the Lon Nol and Thieu governments and those closely associated with them?

One cannot help but suspect that more compelling than the administration than the "moral question" is its second argument — that American "credibility" with allies and friends, not to mention adversaries, would be weakened if the U.S. permitted governments it has assisted so conspicuously to be overthrown and their countries "taken over" by Communists.

In support of this argument, even the hoary "domino theory" has been resurrected, though it has not been specified what other dominoes are likely to "fall" if Cambodia does. Presumably Vietnam.

Americans have good reason to question seriously the theory that American credibility would be impaired by the eclipse of Thieu and Lon Nol. Except for a few near neighbors of Indo-China, American allies have been urging it for years to get out completely. Even the near neighbors seem in no serious danger of acute anxiety.

Perhaps more important from the viewpoint of U.S. power politicians is the question whether it is really likely that the Soviet Union and China would be so deluded as to consider the U.S. "a pitiful helpless giant" should it disengage from Indo-China and Thieu and Lon Nol should fall.

On the contrary, they might more justly conclude that the U.S. would be stronger and more "credible" in East Asia and elsewhere if it had at long last relieved itself of the incubus which has contributed so much to America's present economic debilitation and moral confusion.

Again one has the troubling suspicion that what really motivates the administration, and may also motivate members of Congress, is that very personal hangover from McCarthyism, the fear of being held politically responsible for "losing" a country to communism.

If this is indeed their underlying anxiety, let them be reassured. Times have changed.

While certainly there would be bitterness at the final collapse of America's exotic crusade in Indo-China, the great majority of Americans have long since turned their attention to more pressing and significant concerns. If not too persistently told by their leaders that they have suffered a "national disaster," they will be more likely to feel they have at least been relieved of a national nightmare.

One more point deserves mention. The one of the three Indo-China countries which, at its own request, the U.S. has, since the Paris agreements of 1973, lost most strictly to its own devices is Laos.

Laos has a coalition government including Communists. North Vietnamese troops remain there operating supply lines to South Vietnam and Cambodia. But there is very little fighting in Laos; no frantic appeals for ammunition, airlifts, and emergency aid; no talk of Laos "falling" or toppling a row of dominoes.

Laotians are a relaxed, kindly people with a talent for compromise and a strong dislike for killing each other. Perhaps they have a message for the Vietnamese and Cambodians — and for the U.S.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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'Managing Our Planet'

ties which must be rationed out according to the orders of someone with unquestioned and unlimited authority. Such a situation is essentially of a static character because the beleaguered population can do little or nothing to increase the supplies.

By contrast, a modern society encountering important scarcities would have great positive tasks of adjustment to fulfill: The scarcities can be mitigated by technological improvements, such as discovery of substitutes for whatever becomes unavailable, the development of methods more economical in the use of resources, advances in the medical field to reduce the number of premature invalids — mouths that must be fed while the hands cannot work — and improvements in the methods of contraception.

Obviously, such a society will be highly dynamic. It will need individual initiative at least as much as the society of today, and therefore it will need a political organization encouraging such initiative. To be sure, like any kind of economic hardship, scarcity of materials would force us into special efforts to protect the lower strata of society by expanding the welfare institutions. Looking around the world, however, from Sweden to the United States to Australia, we can easily convince ourselves that — the contrary opinions of some conservatives notwithstanding — the welfare state is no enemy of democratic government.

Berkeley, Calif. Carl Landauer

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Managing Our Planet," seems to me just another attack on the United States. I am tired of reading what we should have done and that we are a greedy, wasteful nation.

In my travels throughout the world I get a different message from the anti-Americans. It's "oh yes you rebuilt our nations, you fed us when we were starving, but what have you done lately?"

The first thing we should do is farret out the many proud people in the United States who are just about surviving but refuse to ask for a handout. And I keep wondering why

we should help those who would be glad to strike the death knell to our system if the occasion arises. And then I ask just what would our so-called allies and real enemies do for us if the situation were reversed? If we are to continue our generous program of helping others we should at least have some assurance that the countries themselves, and by that I mean governments, are taking action to increase their own food productivity.

Panacea, Fla. Burton Poole

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Today I received a letter from an old German friend which expressed the same sentiment as the splendid fifth part of Takashi Oka's series on "Managing Our Planet," does.

My friend is writing in part: "In spite of some difficulties which have arisen for the United States in the last five years, they are a great and magnificent nation, standing up for the idea of freedom and trying to realize it. I particularly admire their humanitarian achievements. The young nations which today attack America with loud voices, even in the United Nations, have obviously forgotten what they owe to America and to the other so-called colonial lords. Without their help they would still live most primitive lives. . . ."

San Francisco Oscar Oppenheimer

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I protest your third "Managing Our Planet" article, concerning oil and the Arabs. I earnestly pray a substitute for oil will be found soon, and the Arabs can sit on their oil wells, which others discovered and developed to them.

Early Americans have worked hard for what they achieved, and in amount of sneers from you can deprive them of the satisfaction of achievement.

Hamet, Calif. Frances E. Moor

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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